MONDAY, *July* 31. 1769. [NUMB. 1766.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

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1769. NOTwithſtanding the publication of J——s M——y, the late new made juſtice, in all the papers laſt week; the facts contained in the Journal cannot be controverted, and the Journaliſt will take proper notice of the late abuſive attack, in the courſe of his obſervations; he thinks for very obvious reaſons, that 'tis beſt he ſhould remain concealed, tho' abſolutely certain that every account publiſhed in the Journal is ſtrictly agreeable to truth. Many occurrences therein mentioned he was perfectly acquainted with, being an accidental ſpectator of them.

June 5. Our Engliſh divines are agreed in ſentiment, relative to the morality of the chriſtian ſabbath, and this town from its beginning, has been remarkable for a ſtrict obſervation of the Lord's day.—On the firſt arrival of the troops, the ſober inhabitants were greatly grieved, that the military parade and muſic could not be diſpenſed with, or at leaſt leſſened on thoſe days; they were ſenſible what unhappy effects it would have on the minds of our inconſiderate youth, and lower claſs of people: All application for a redreſs of this grievance, has been ineffectual; diſorders upon the ſabbath, are increaſing; our wholeſome laws cannot be executed upon the ſoldiery: The laſt Lord's day our common was covered with great numbers of people, ſome of whom were diverting themſelves with horſe-racing, &c. in the very preſence of our wardens.

June 7. On the 29th of laſt month there was a great conſumption of powder on board the men of war in this harbour, a diſplay of colours, &c. and the ſoldiers quartered upon us, appeared with oak leaves in their hats.—Upon enquiring into the cauſe hereof, we were told, that it was in commemoration of the preſervation of King Charles the Second, who when flying from the victorious troops of the parliament, took ſhelter, and remain'd conceal'd from his purſuers, in the trunk of a large Oak Tree.—Happy has it been for the Princes, who have ſucceeded the family of the Stewarts, that they have always found in the hearts of their ſubjects a ſecurity, which we may be aſſured they will not be diſpoſed to relinquiſh for all the aluring and flattering baits which deſpotiſm, miniſters, and favourites can throw out.

June 8. An advertiſement of James Murray, Eſq; has appeared in the ſeveral papers, which charges the author of theſe journals "with making him a traitor, a rebel, and drunkard; and calling upon him to unmaſk, and ſupport his charge in public or in private at his own option, or ſtand convicted of being an infamous liar, and a ſcoundrel, as alſo the publiſher of a falſe, ſcandalous, malicious & ſeditious libel." The public may be aſſured, that though we are not intimidated with the air of a *draw canſir*, we do not however, look upon ourſelves obliged to ſtand forth to public view *in propria perſona*, tho' ſo politely invited to it by no leſs a perſonage than his worſhip.——We have before declared to the public, that we ſhall be ready to ſupport the truth of what we have related, whenever called upon, or with pleaſure correct any miſtakes, that may have eſcaped our pen: With reſpect to our reforming magiſtrate, we did aſſert, "that one evening his knees were ſeen to ſmite one againſt the other, which preſently after buckled under him, whereby he received a fall, which excited the pity rather than laughter of the beholders." This is true in fact, and will be proved ſo by the oath of a credible witneſs or witneſſes, when legally called upon; if Mr. Reformer, after applying to the perſon who he lighted into the ſtreet, with a pipe in his mouth, ſhould not think it needleſs; we did not however ſet him down for a *drunkard*, notwithſtanding this or any equivocal circumſtances; but only intimated, that it really became thoſe, who ſet themſelves up for *Reformers*, to take good heed to their ways leſt *ſlips* of this ſort, ſhould expoſe them to the *cenſure* and *ridicule* of all ſuch as *oppoſe themſelves* to reformation; as alſo the impropriety of employing a *lax* unbraced magiſtrate in the arduous work of *bracing* up government.—The advertiſer, by filling up our gutted words, has charged us, with calling him a *traitor* and *rebel*, when thoſe word notwithſtanding, might be only intended to repreſent him as a *tory*, *raſcal*, or almoſt any thing elſe: We are not however, at any loſs to account for ſo much *ſeeming ſeverity*, to himſelf: This ſagacious gentleman, had not been long among us, before he perceived that men of the *moſt infamous characters* had been *moſt noticed* by a B——d,—Nay, he had even lately ſeen a letter of his to Lord H——gh, advising of his having appointed Mr. M——y, a reforming magiſtrate; and that he had told a counſellor who *objected his unpopularity*, that if his character had been *the reverſe*, ſhould not have nominated him to the office; might not this magiſtrate therefore very juſtly argue, that, the *more unpopular* and *odious* he could make himſelf appear, *the more likely* he ſhould be *to obtain* the further perferment he was ſeeking for from ſuch an A——n as the preſent.

And will not this clearly account, not only for the conduct of this intruder, in oppoſing himſelf to the *general ſenſe of the people*, from the time of the ſtamp act to this day; but for that of *a few others*, who by a moſt *irritating* and *provoking* behaviour, have ſeemed to *invite* upon themſelves, *ſome marks* of public reſentment, upon the *merit* of which, they might ground an application for poſts & penſions?—It is well that this game appears to be almoſt up, and that ſome of the moſt notorious of thoſe ſeekers, are come to *the end of their tether*. It is to be hoped, that for the future, the true characters of men will, be more regarded by A——d——n, and that ſuch as have gained the *goodwill* and *confidence* of their fellow citizens, by a *prudent*, *upright*, and *benevolent* conduct, will be tho't *more proper perſons* to fill up poſts of *honor* and truſt, than thoſe who by a *contrary behaviour*, have juſtly forfeited it; *then* and not till then, may we expect *ſuch repreſentations* will be made by the *ſervants of government*, relative to the ſentiments and behaviour of a *loyal people*, as will gain them the *eſteem* and *favour* of their ſovereign, then will our troubles *ceaſe*, and our diviſions *cloſe*, and that much wiſh'd-for union and harmony, between Great-Britain, and her colonies, be reſtored, upon which the *ſecurity* and *welfare* of *both*, doth under providence ſo much depend.

June 9. The character given in ſacred writ, of a true magiſtrate is, "that he beareth not the ſword in vain;" by this we ſuppoſe it is intended, that he never fails to execute the good and wholſome laws of a community, upon all ſuch as ſhall dare to violate them: But it ſeems our modern juſtice does not conceive of theſe words, in ſo confined a ſenſe; otherwiſe it cannot be ſuppoſed, whatever may have been his provocation, that he would publicly intimate a readineſs to draw a ſword in *oppugnation* of the laws which he has been *ſworn to maintain*. Whether a duel will however, be realized in this, or any other colony, we pretend not to predict; but this we are told, that a ſpirited inhabitant of the town, has left word with the publiſhers of his advertiſement, that he ſhall be ready to gratify *the reformer*, by an appearance at the *time* & *place*, which he ſhall think proper to appoint for the purpoſe of proving to his maſters, that they have pitch'd upon a very ſuitable officer to command in a St. George's field engagement.——We would however, by no means, be thought to encourage any *illegal* rencounters on our behalf; whenever we are *properly* called upon, we hope we ſhall manifeſt to the world, that the pen is not the *only weapon* we can make uſe of, in ſupport of conſtitutional government, and the *rights* of Americans.

June 10. All the inſults and provocations, which the inhabitants of this town are daily receiving from the ſoldiery, cannot be inſerted; ſuch as we from time to time notice, may be ſufficient to manifeſt to the world, the ſeverity with which this town has been treated, for daring to diſtinguiſh themſelves, in the ſupport of the juſt rights of Americans; and how much a loyal and prudent people can bear, before they proceed to extremities.

June 11. A young man, an apprentice to a houſe carpenter in this town, happening to be looking over a fence on a ſmall hill, near the aſſembly room, in order to take a view of the company there dancing; a centinel who had been placed at the door, came behind him and gave him a blow on the head, by which he was ſtruck to the ground, and ſuffered a great loſs of blood; the ſoldiers pretence for this violence, being, that he had been ſpit upon, by one on the hill.

June 12. A married neice of a diſtinguiſhed ſhip builder in this town, returning home in the evening, was followed by ſome officers, who treated her with great rudeneſs, before ſhe could recover the ſhelter of her uncle's houſe.

June 13. The laſt night, a corporal belonging to the company of the train of artillery, who had for ſome time kept as a miſtreſs the wife of a ſeafaring man, who ſailed out of this port; came with a number of armed ſoldiers to the houſe of one Mr. Draper, of this town, having heard that the huſband of the woman he had kept was there; he pretended that this woman had been beat and ill uſed by her huſband for keeping his company, and inſiſted upon his being ſhewn to him;—the maſter of the houſe remonſtrated againſt this riotous proceeding in vain; nay, he was ſtruck and put in fear of his life for ſo doing, as was alſo his wife & aged mother. Having ſearched the houſe, they found the man they were looking for, whom they dragged into the ſtreet, and with their weapons beat in ſo cruel a manner, that had not the cry of murder brought a number of the inhabitants to his aſſiſtance, which obliged the ſoldiers to make off, he might have been killed in the ſcuffle—This behaviour of the corporal and his party, is *the leſs to be wondered at*, ſince they had heard that the *King's attorney*, had entered a *Nolle Proſequi* on a bill found by the grand jury againſt *Lieut. M——r*, for entering a houſe in the night in the ſame riotous and unlawful manner; and that the ſoldiers who joined him in the attempt, upon throwing themſelves on the favour of the C——t eſcaped the puniſhment which it was thought their crimes had juſtly merited from the hands of juſtice.

June 14. A worthy old gentleman, the other morning diſcovered a ſoldier in bed with a favourite grand daughter. The aged parent, in the height of his aſtoniſhment, ordered the ſoldier immediately to quit and room; but he abſolutely refuſed, ſaying ſhe was his wife, and he had an undoubted right to her, and that if he went out of the houſe he was determined to carry her with him: Upon examining further into the matter, it was found that the ſoldier had found means to ingratiate himſelf with one of the family, and had by her aid ſeduced the girl with the promiſe of marriage; that accordingly, one evening as the girl informs, he carried her to a houſe in town, where as ſhe tho't, they were married by a perſon who was dreſt as a prieſt. This diſcovery has greatly diſtreſſed the unhappy parents, and thereby much impaired their health—But how muſt it increaſe our deteſtation of the preſent meaſures, to find that not only the *magiſtrates* of this metropolis are inſulted *with impunity*, but that the moſt *dear* & *tender* connections muſt be *broken* & *violated*. We would not wiſh to draw invidious compariſons; but ſurely if in the arbitrary reign of a *Stuart*, the quartering a ſtanding army in time of peace upon the inhabitants of a town was deem'd *a grievance*—what muſt it be at the preſent day, when Engliſh Liberty is ſo much boaſted of? But it ſeems *the Americans are refractory, & can claim no title to the privilege of Britiſh ſubjects*: This aſſertion with the reaſoning upon it, may ſerve to blind the eyes of our fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain, from whom the true ſtate of things is withheld as much as poſſible, leſt the thorough knowledge thereof ſhould rouſe that naturally humane and generous nation, to take ample vengeance on thoſe enemies of the conſtitution, who have been the authors of thoſe ſcenes of *public* and *private* diſtreſs.

June 15. We hear that General Mackay, has ſeen fit to give out orders, forbidding horſe-racing, &c. in the common on the Lord's-day, by any under his command; and that the ſoldiers ſhould not be permitted to walk the ſtreets during the time of divine ſervice, a practice which had been very diſagreeable and inconvenient to the inhabitants.

June 16. The late reſolves of the Virginia aſſembly are regarded with veneration, they do great honor to themſelves, and give ſpirit to the other colonies. We ſee in theſe, the ſame ſenſe of juſtice value for the conſtitutional rights of America, the ſame vigour and boldneſs, that breath'd thro' the firſt reſolves of that truly honorable houſe, and greatly contributed to form the free and generous ſpirit in which the colonies are now one. There is a peculiar generoſity in the reſolve, relating to the revival of the ſevere and abſolute ſtatute of Henry 8th, by the late extraordinary reſolutions of parliament,—as this was pointed not directly againſt themſelves, but another colony. Maſſachuſetts ought long to remember this obligation—and as common ſenſe dictates that each colony ſhould feel for its neighbours under thoſe ſeverites to which all are expoſed; there will, there muſt be a reciprocation of ſuch kind of obligations and grateful ſentiments, through all the colonies, to the diſappointment and confuſion of thoſe who wiſh to divide and enſlave us.

Continued [*To be continued.*] *Page 615*

☞ All Perſons indebted for this Paper, whoſe Accounts have been above 12 Months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

‖ James Murray *vide* Page 521 § Barnard ¶ Hillsborough = *adminiſtration* * *Court*.
† Mr Laſcinby ‡ Polly Nowel (a) See Page 534 (b) See *Vol. 1.* Page 116.
(c) *vid. arrival of Troops pa.* 269. ? *vid Letter pa.* 464. ? *vid. Stamp act pa.* 53. *vol. 1.*
(d) *vid. Reſolves of L. & Commons pa.* 436—444.

Last Monday arrived here the Brig *Hannah*, Capt. *Jarvis*, in 7 Weeks from *LONDON*; and Yesterday arrived Capt. *Jacobson* from the same Place, but last from *Portsmouth* in 8 Weeks, in whom came Passenger *John Fisher*, Esq; Collector of the Customs for the Port of *Salem*, *John Sober*, Esq; with his Lady and Family, and several other Persons:——The same Day arrived Capt. *Cummings* in a Brig from *Falmouth*, in 6 Weeks; by whom we have a *Sherborn* Mercury of *June* the 5th, from which we have extracted the following fresh Articles of Intelligence, viz.

LONDON, *May* 30.

To the KING's most excellent Majesty,

The Humble PETITION of the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex,

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the freeholders of the County of Middlesex, beg leave with all affectionate submission and humility to throw ourselves at your royal feet, and humbly to implore your paternal attention to those grievances, of which this County, and the whole nation complain, and those fearful apprehensions with which the whole British empire is most justly alarmed.

With great grief and sorrow, we have long beheld the endeavors of certain evil-minded persons, who attempt to infuse into your royal mind, notions and opinions of the most dangerous and pernicious tendency, and who promote and counsell such measures as cannot fail to destroy that harmony & confidence, which should ever subsist between a just and virtuous Prince, and a free and loyal people.

For this disaffected purpose, they have introduced into every part of the administration of our happy, legal constitution, a certain unlimitted and indefinite discretionary power; to prevent which is the sole aim of all our laws, and was the sole cause of all those disturbances and revolutions, which formerly distracted this unhappy country: for our ancestors, by their own fatal experience, well knew that, in a state where discretion begins, law, liberty & safety end. Under the pretence of this discretion, or as it was formerly and has been lately called——law of state——*we have seen*,

English subjects, and even a member of the British legislature, arrested by virtue of a general warrant, issued by a secretary of state, contrary to the law of the land—

Their houses rifled and plundered; their papers seized, and used as evidence upon trial—

Their bodies committed to close imprisonment—

The habeas corpus eluded—

Trial by jury discountenanced, and the first law officers of the crown publickly insinuating that juries are not to be trusted—

Printers punished by the ministry in the supreme court without a trial by their equals, without any trial at all—

The remedy of the law for false imprisonment, barred and defeated—

The plaintiff and his attorney, for their appeal to the law of the land, punished by expences and imprisonment, and made by forced engagements to desist from their legal claim—

A writing determined to be a libel by a court where it was not cognizable, in the first instance; contrary to law, because all appeal is thereby cut off, and inferior courts and juries influenced by such predetermination—

A person condemned in the said court, as the author of the supposed libel unheard, without defence or trial—

Unjust treatment of petitions, by selecting only such parts as might be wrested to criminate the petitioner, and refusing to hear those which might procure him redress—

The thanks of one branch of the legislature proposed by a minister to be given to an acknowledged offender for his offence, with the declared intention of screening him from law—

Attachments wrested from their original intent of removing obstructions to proceedings of law, to punish by sentence of arbitrary fine & imprisonment without trial or appeal, supposed offences committed out of court—

Perpetual imprisonment of an Englishman without trial, conviction or sentence, by the same mode of attachment, wherein the same person is at once party, accuser, judge and jury—

Instead of the ancient and legal civil police, the military introduced at every opportunity, unnecessarily, and unlawfully patrolling the streets, to the alarm and terror of the inhabitants—

The lives of many of your Majesty's innocent subjects destroyed by military execution—(b)

Such military execution solemnly adjudged to be legal—

Murder abetted, encouraged and rewarded—(d)

The civil majestracy rendered contemptible by the appointment of improper & incapable persons—

The civil magistrates tampered with by administration, and neglecting and refusing to discharge their duty.—(c)

Mobs and riots hired and raised by the ministry, in order to justify and recommend their own illegal proceedings, & to prejudice your Majesty's mind by false insinuations against the loyalty of your Majesty's subjects.—

The freedom of election violated by corrupt & undue influence, & by unpunished violence & murder.(d)

The just verdicts of juries, and the opinion of the judges, over-ruled by false representations to your Majesty; and the determination of law set aside by new, unprecedented and dangerous means; thereby leaving the guilty without restraint, and the injured without redress, and the lives of your Majesty's subjects at the mercy of every ruffian protected by administration.—(e)

Obsolete and vexatious claims of the crown set on foot for partial and election purposes.—(f)

Partial attacks on the liberty of the press; the most daring and pernicious libels against the constitution and against the liberty of the subject, being allowed to pass unnoticed, whilst the slightest libel against a minister is punished with the utmost rigour.

Wicked attempts to increase and establish a standing army, by endeavouring to vest in the crown an unlimitted power over the militia; which should they succeed, must sooner or later, subvert the constitution, by augmenting the power of administration in proportion to their delinquency.——

Repeated endeavours to diminish the importance of members of parliament individually, in order to render them more dependent on administration collectively. Even threats have been imployed by ministers to suppress the freedom of debate, and the wrath of parliament denounced against measures authorized by the law of the land.——

Resolutions of one branch of the legislature, set up as the law of the land, being a direct usurpation of the rights of the two other branches, and therefore a manifest infringement of the constitution.(g)

Public money shamefully squandered and unaccounted for and all enquiry into the cause of arrears in the civil list prevented by the ministry.——

Inquiry into a Paymaster's public accounts stopped in the Exchequer, though the sums unaccounted for by that Pay Master amount to above Forty Millions sterling.—— vid pa. 207. Vol. 3.

Public loans perverted to private ministerial purposes.——

Prostitution of public honours and rewards to men who can neither plead public virtue nor services.—

Irreligion and immorality, so eminently discouraged by your Majesty's royal example, encouraged by Administration both by example and precept.—

The same discretion hath been extended by the same evil Counsellors to your Majesty's dominions in America, & has produced to our suffering fellow subjects in that part of the world, grievances & apprehensions similar to those which we complain of at home.

Most Gracious Sovereign.

Such are the grievances and apprehensions which have long discontented and disturbed the greatest and best part of your Majesty's loyal subjects. Unwilling however, to interrupt your royal Repose, tho' ready to lay down our lives and fortunes for your Majesty's service, and for the constitution as by law established, we have waited patiently, expecting a constitutional remedy by the means of our Representatives; but our legal and free choice having been repeatedly rejected, and the right of election now finally taken from us, by the unprecedented seating of a candidate who was never chosen by the county, and who, even to become a candidate, was obliged fraudulently to vacate his seat in Parliament, under the pretence of an insignificant place, invited thereto by the prior declaration of a Minister, that whoever opposed our choice, though with but four votes, should be declared member for the county. We see ourselves by this last act deprived even of the franchises of Englishmen, reduced to the most abject state of Slavery, and left without hopes or means of redress, but from your Majesty or God.—

Deign then, most gracious Sovereign, to listen to the prayer of the most faithful of your Majesty's subjects; and to banish from your royal favor, trust and confidence, for ever, those evil and pernicious counsellors, who have endeavoured to alienate the affection of your Majesty's most sincere and dutiful subjects, and whose suggestions tend to deprive your people of their dearest and most essential rights, and have traiterously dared to depart from the spirit and letter of those laws which have secured the crown of these realms to the house of Brunswick; in which we make our most earnest prayers to GOD that it may continue untarnished to the latest posterity. *Signed by* 1565 *Freeholders.*

May 25. Yesterday the petition of the Freeholders of Middlesex which has been so long preparing, was presented to his Majesty at St. James's, and most graciously received; to avoid tumults no more than 7 gentlemen went with it.

A certain Great Personage, it is said, upon reading over a late Petition, told those that were with him, who were smiling at it, "That it required more mature consideration than they were aware of."

May 30. The St. Peter, St. Barbe, from Marblehead to Bilboa, on the 3d of March, in lat 35. 30. long. 59. in a gale of wind, lost her mast and boat, and was bearing away for Antigua.

Yesterday India stock fell 13 per cent. on account, it is said, of some disagreeable news being received from the East-Indies by the ships just now arrived.

We are assured that notwithstanding the present exultation of the Ministry, the friends of liberty will shortly appear with such an eclat, as will astonish all Europe and America.

June 3. Letters from Leghorn mention, that the French at Corsica, immediately after receiving their reinforcements march'd thro' the flat country where they found all the towns and villages abandoned by the inhabitants, that this encouraged them to march farther without taking the necessary precaution, when their whole army, consisting of 5000 men were suddenly surrounded by Paoli and his two brothers, who immediately attacked and totally routed them, killing great numbers on the spot, and the fugatives afterwards attacked in the villages, so that very few escaped.

A gentleman is arrived at St. James's who has brought a confirmation of the defeat of the French army in the island of Corsica.

The last vessel from North America has brought a letter of thanks from the town of Boston to Col. Barre, for his conduct in parliament, and also inclosed to him a Remonstrance to his Majesty, setting forth the grievances they labour under, and particularly mention the conduct of Governor —(g), also the contents of six intercepted letters, which discovered a project of the most dangerous nature.——The above Remonstrance was presented yesterday.

Eight articles of impeachment are expected to be exhibited at the meeting of P——t against two great men, which it is expected will be followed by many more.

It is said that the petition of the Freeholders of Middlesex, with the names annexed, filled no less than 15 skins of parchment, which made a roll of an enormous size.

Letters by Yesterday's mail bring advice that Paoli has had a general action with the French in Corsica and obtained a compleat victory over them, and made 5000 prisoners, who it is thought will be put to the sword, as the French put to the sword the inhabitants of the villages they passed through.

A daily paper says, "That the town of Bolton clears £.250 per week, by the residence of the troops there; and it is also said, that the Rev. Mr. Apthorp of that town, for whom the greatest interest is making for the intended BISHOPRICK of America, has given his opinion, that the most proper place for his residence would be at Philadelphia, it being the center of the Colonies.

The French have lost by sickness and the sword, above 7000 men in Corsica.

Philadelphia, July 20.

On Monday last a Vessel arrived here from Yarmouth with a load of Malt shipped in May last.—The Committee of merchants being informed thereof immediate convened, & sent for the Captain and Mr. Strettell, to whom the cargo was consigned; and after taking the matter into consideration, agreed to call a general meeting of the inhabitants the next day, who accordingly met at the State-House. The Captain and Mr. Strettell both attending, the agreements of the merchants and traders were first read, then the letter of consignment to Mr. Strettell, who had no notice of the vessel's coming till she arrived, with other facts, were laid before the assembly, whereupon they unanimously voted.—— That the importation of the Malt shipped the 5th of May last, by Christopher Eaton, of Yarmouth, on board the Charming Polly, James Henderson, master, is contrary to the spirit of the agreements entered into by the merchants and traders of this city, that it is an attempt to counteract the same, and it ought to be discouraged.

At this instant the Brewers of this city attended in a body, with an agreement they had drawn up and signed, wherein they engage, that as the load of Malt just arrived, was shipped contrary to the agreements of the merchants and traders, they will not purchase any part of it; nor will they brew the same, or part thereof, for any person whatever.

The agreement being read, was received with applause; after which, it was unanimously voted,

That in order effectually to discourage such attempts for the future, no person ought to purchase any part of this cargo. And that every person who shall purchase this cargo of Malt, or any part thereof, or who shall assist in the sale of it, or be any ways concerned in the unloading, storing or removing it, shall be considered as a person who has not a just sense of liberty, and as an enemy to his country.

The above Brig, with her Malt, will certainly sail for Cork in two or three days.

New-York, July 24.

Saturday last an *Amende honorable*, was performed by Mr. *Simon Cooley*, of this city, in the presence of a numerous audience, for a contempt and opposition shewn to the agreements of British America, for non-importation of goods:—He begged pardon of all his fellow citizens; promised never to offend again in like manner, and engaged to send to the public store an equivalent to the goods he had sold, together with all those he had in possession that were imported contrary to agreement, there to remain till the Revenue Acts were repealed, and so to conduct for the future as not to render himself obnoxious to the contempt and just resentment of an injured people.

Tuesday arrived the Ship Hope, Capt. Davis, from London; she had 45 Days passage, brought over 45 Passengers, and 45,000 Dollars.

Capt. Kemble was to sail in about a fortnight after, with King's Stores and about the same sum in specie.

(a) Lord Mansfield.

(b) vid. American Grievances pointed out pa. 632.

(c) Mr Wilkes ‖ Bingly &c ? Which God forbid! ? pa. 525.

(d) In pardoning, & sending out of the way and pensioning the Soldiers who Murder'd young allen vid. pa. 180 & Pardoning Balfe & Mc quirk vid page 478. 489.

(e) In setting aside y Verdict against Balf & Mc quirk vid. Trial page 456 — & pardon page 478 - 489.

(f) Turn to the Index to find Merchants Agreements.

(g) By the Resolution of y House Commons to expel Jn Wilkes.

(h) vid New York agreement pa. 245.

(i) By Revenue Acts they Mean Glass Act vid. pa. 735. Vol. 1.

(k) In the Choice of Wilkes & Col. Lutterell & Parliament vid. pa. 538 Page 588 & page 463.

(l) Barnard (b) vid. pa. 180 (c) vid page 415. (h) vid agreement pa. 596.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Diſtinction in London, to his Friend in Boſton, May 20. 1769.

MY laſt incloſed you the King's Speech, by which you will ſee the Temper of the Miniſtry at that Time: They have ſince induſtriouſly ſpread it about the City that the obnoxious Acts will be repealed next ſeſſion, the firſt Buſineſs it enters upon, if the People of America remain quiet till then: They have deſired ſeveral Merchants to write over to that Purpoſe.—With Regard to my own Sentiments, I cannot adviſe you to lay aſide one Meaſure which you have prudently fixed upon; becauſe if there ſhould be a Diſappointment or Delay, your People will grow impatient, and it will be difficult to return to your Method of Oeconomy after they have been once ſuſpended: You have other Difficulties which muſt be removed before the Affection between the Mother Country & her Colonies can be re-eſtabliſhed. ——The Freeholders of Middleſex are preparing a Petition in which the Concerns of America are introduced, and ſome of the Grievances pointed at which will diſcover the Senſe of that Body relative to your Affairs.——A united and peaceable Purſuit of the Conduct you have adopted, until you obtain the End you have at Heart, is warmly recommended by your humble Servant.

Extract of Letter from London, *May* 13. 1769.

"I can give you news, which I think can be depended on, highly intereſting to every American.—I have this day been aſſured, that the King & Council have come to reſolutions favourable to the Colonies, and that the acts ſo much complained of will certainly be repealed, immediately on the meeting of the parliament."

Extract of a Letter from London, *May* 16.

"There was a Meſſage came into the City from the Miniſtry laſt Tueſday, that the Merchants might be aſſured that the Revenue Acts for America would be repealed at the opening of next ſeſſions, without further diſcuſſion of the matter of Right, and that the King had given his conſent thereto. It is from undoubted authority we are informed, this was a determination in Council; but as it ſeems to contradict the King's Speech we cannot adviſe you, on the Miniſtry's giving out ſuch information, to alter your reſolutions reſpecting importations: We wiſh you may ſtand your ground, at the ſame time flatter ourſelves, the conduct of our friends in America will be pacific, and not run into any tumultuous proceedings. If your Merchants would petition as a mercantile body, without taking any notice of the Right, we have reaſon to expect you would have immediate redreſs."

Extract of a Letter from London, *May* 21.

"Mr. Wilkes has been three times elected Member for the County of Middleſex, but was refuſed his ſeat in any Houſe (except the *King's Bench.*) —He was alſo choſen Alderman for the Ward of Farrington-Without (the largeſt in the City) in which I reſide; but the Court of Aldermen would not ſwear him in; ſo that the Ward being without an Alderman, the Inhabitants refuſe to pay the City Taxes, not being properly repreſented, and the Ward Books not ſigned by Mr. Alderman Wilkes."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated May 25.

"You will, I ſuppoſe, from your Governor, be informed of the reſolution of the King and Council, to repeal the acts you complain of, the next ſeſſion. The American committee refuſed to convey the intelligence to America; a reſolution I ſtrenuouſly ſupported: It appears to me rather extraordinary, that miniſters ſhould publickly venture to anſwer for the reſolutions of parliament; but it is of a piece with the whole of their conduct, which has been moſt extraordinary; it ſeems however to ſhew you they are heartily ſick of the diſpute, and will tend to preſerve peace amongſt you. Will it be likewiſe ſufficient to induce you to cancel your reſolutions? Reſcind I think is the Word. If you do, you are ——, & we ſhall ſoon know what you are made of."

Extract of another Letter from London.

"Public affairs here continue in great Confuſion. Wilkes's cauſe, or rather the cauſe of Liberty gains new friends every day. The freeholders of Middleſex have ſigned a petition to his Majeſty, complaining of a great number of grievances, and particularly of their being deprived of the freedom of chooſing their own Repreſentative to ſit in Parliament; and if they are denied redreſs it is dangerous to ſay what will be the conſequence. Our American affairs are forgot amidſt the great noiſe and commotions here. It gives pleaſure to all the friends of the Colonies, to hear that all is quiet in America; by theſe means we ſhall defeat the deſigns of the M——y, who ſeem deſirous to drive us to deſperation. The agreement among the Merchants to import no more goods, will plead with more eloquence in your favour than a thouſand petitions. Study œconomy—encourage manufactures—but above all, be united, and you will be a rich and powerful people."

Extract of another Letter, by the laſt Veſſel, from a Merchant in London *to a Merchant in* Boſton.

"We are now amuſed by the Miniſtry with a promiſed Repeal of the Revenue Acts the next Seſſions, but which for very good Reaſons cannot be credited, as his Majeſty's Speech and the great majority in the Commons leave no room for ſuch Hope, this Report being ſpread to quiet the Minds of the People here, as alſo to lull and divide you in America, as they know your Reſolutions gather'd to will aſſuredly repeal it and turn them a grazing."

WE hear from the Rev. Mr. *Haven's* Pariſh in Dedham, that a conſiderable Number of Ladies in it lately made Mrs. Haven a Viſit, and preſented her with 102 Skeins of good Yarn, moſtly Linen; each Skein containing 20 Knots, which they had before ſpun at their ſeveral Homes, and of their own Materials. Their profeſſed Deſign was to encourage INDUSTRY and our own MANUFACTURES, and to teſtify their affectionate Regard to their Miniſter, and to his Family; which many of the fair Sex in ſeveral Towns, have lately been doing. They preferred this Method of doing it, to that of carrying their Wheels and Flax to the Miniſter's Houſe to ſpin there, as they hereby avoided much Trouble and Parade, and had an Opportunity for a more pleaſant Viſit, and free Converſation, and to animate one another to a Courſe of perſevering Induſtry and Frugality, which is neceſſary to ſave our Country from impending Ruin. The Diſpoſition which they diſcovered was applauded and encouraged, and their Gratuity thankfully received.

Wedneſday laſt his Excellency the Governor in Council gave Audience to Eſpequeunt, Arexes, and Auſon, 3 Deputies from the Penobſcot Tribe of Indians.

Laſt Thurſday Morning his Excellency JOHN WENTWORTH, Eſq; Governor of the Province of New-Hampſhire, ſailed from thence for Halifax on board the Beaver Sloop of War.

Tueſday laſt his Majeſty's 64th Regiment went from this Town, and embarked on board his Majeſty's Ship Romney, of 50 Guns, and the Viper Sloop, deſtined for Nova-Scotia.

Laſt Thurſday ſailed the Romney, on board of which is Commodore HOOD, with his Family, for Halifax:——The Viper Sloop ſailed the ſame Time alſo for Halifax.

Laſt Tueſday were committed to his Majeſty's Goal in Salem one Elizabeth Ames of Boxford, and her Son Jonathan Ames, jun. both of whom on Examination, gave great Occaſion to conclude that they were concerned in poiſoning the Wife of ſaid Jonathan on the 1ſt of June laſt.

Wedneſday laſt died here, at her Son's, the Rev'd Mr. *Bowen's*, Mrs. *Frances Bowen*, late of Woodſtock, aged 66.—

The ſame Night died ſuddenly Capt. *Charles Harriſon*, aged 70 Years. He was a Gentleman who had reſided at Cape-Fare, Virginia, Maryland, Philadelphia, and in this Town, for a Number of Years paſt.

Laſt Thurſday Evening died here very ſuddenly Mrs. *Sarah Davis*, in the 84th Year of her Age, Relict of the late Capt. *Nicholas Davis*, of this Town, deceaſed.

And the next Day died after a lingering Illneſs, in the 64th Year of her Age, Mrs. *Elizabeth Berry*, Widow of Deacon *Henry Berry*, late of this Town, deceaſed.

For want of Room other Articles of News are omitted.

The Public are hereby informed,

That no Perſon has the Small-Pox in Town, or the Symptoms of the Diſtemper, excepting thoſe who are in the Hoſpital at *New Boſton*, and at Mr. *Craft's* Houſe near Liberty-Tree; all of whom are in a fair Way of Recovery.—On Thurſday laſt a Negro Woman Servant to Mr. *Wingfield* living near Wing's Lane, & on the Friday following Capt. *Parker* lately arrived from Philadelphia, had the Eruptions of the Small Pox, & were both immediately removed to the Hoſpital. Red Flags are kept out, & Guards continued at the abovementioned Places, for the Safety of the Inhabitants.

By Order of the Selectmen,
WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Boſton, July 31. 1769.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room in Queen-ſtreet,

Iriſh Linnens, Callicoes, Sheeting,

Bengalls, Brolios, black Crapes, Camblets, yellow Holland, fine Mancheſter Cotton Checks, white Jeans, red and blue Hair Pluſh, Kerſeys, ſilk Handkerchiefs, Stock Tape, Mens and Womens Thread and Cotton Hoſe, Mens and Boys worſted ditto, Womens ſilk ditto, crimſon and blue figur'd Silks for Cloaks, with Laces to ſuit, Scotch Carpeting, Knives and Forks, Steel Snuffers, Chimney Hooks, Penknives, Locks, &c. &c. Alſo a four Poſt Bedſtead, ſome neat China Diſhes, Bowles, a neat Sett China for a Tea Table, a painted Canvas for a Floor, Furniture Check Curtains, Indigo, Snuff, &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

WEDNESDAY next, Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Bunch of Grapes *Tavern in King-ſtreet,*
On TUESDAY the 8th of *Auguſt*,
4 Pipes, 4 half Pipes & 16 Quarter Caſks of choice New-York Madeira WINES, New York Guage; alſo 6 Bags of ungin'd Cotton Wool.
☞ Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD,
A good Set of Goldſmiths Tools
compleat for large and ſmall Work, too many to be enumerated. Enquire of the Printers.

This preſent *Monday*, July 31, 1769.
And on *Wedneſday* and *Friday* next,
And no longer;
At a large Room in Brattle Street,
formerly *Green* and *Walker's* Store,
Mr. DOUGLASS will deliver a Moral, Satirical, and Entertaining Lecture on

HEADS,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
To begin preciſely at Eight o'Clock.
☞ Tickets to be had at the Bunch of Grapes in King-ſtreet, and at *Green & Ruſſell's* in Queen Street at HALF a DOLLAR each.

WANTED,

A Veſſel of about Seventy Tons, any Perſon having ſuch a one to ſell may apply to
HENRY LLOYD,
At Warehouſe No. 5, on the Long Wharf.
Where may be had,
A few Hogſheads of choice *Antigua* Rum.

Frederick Wm. Geyer

is embarked for *England*, and deſires all Perſons indebted to him, either on Book, Bond or Note, to make ſpeedy Payment to *Duncan Ingraham*, his Attorney; and all Perſon to whom he is indebted are deſired to apply to the ſaid *Ingraham*, and he will ſettle the ſame. *Boſton, July* 29. 1769

The Debtors and Creditors of Mr. *William Murray*, late of *Boſton*, Gentleman, deceas'd, inteſtate, are reſpectively deſired to make immediate Payment, and ſend in their Accounts for Adjuſtment, without Delay, to JAMES PITTS, jun. Adminiſtrator on the Eſtate of ſaid *Murray*.

TO BE SOLD for want of Employ,
A Negro Boy about 15 or 16 Years of Age. Enquire at the *Heart & Crown.*

Whereas a Number of BOOKS belonging to the Library at Chriſt-Church in this Town, are miſſing; thoſe Perſons who have them in Poſſeſſion are deſired to return them immediately.

Whereas Twelve Months have already been allowed the Creditors to the Eſtate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, late of *Boſton*, Eſq; deceaſed, inteſtate (repreſented inſolvent) to bring in their Claims, and the Time being elapſed, and the whole of ſaid Claims not being rendered during ſaid Term: This is to notify ſaid Creditors, that a further Term of Six Months is allowed by the Honorable THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Eſq; Judge of the Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to bring in their Claims to the Commiſſioners, who will attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe on every Wedneſday Evening, from Six to Nine o'Clock, during ſaid Term.

Boſton, July 27. 1769.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. *Thomas Webb*, late of *Boſton*, Merchant, deceaſed, inteſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Mr. *James Perkins*, Merchant, Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate.

The Eſtate of Mr. *Thomas Webb*, late of *Boſton*, Merchant, deceaſed, being rendered Inſolvent, and Six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.—The Commiſſioners appointed by the Honorable *Thomas Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Probates for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine ſaid Claims.—Give Notice that they will attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee Houſe in *Boſton*, on the firſt Tueſday in the Six following Months from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boſton, July 29th, 1769.

The Commiſſioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of *Peter Doyle*, late of *Boſton*, Mariner, deceas'd, repreſented Inſolvent.—— Give Notice that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in King-ſtreet, on the Second Thurſday in the Six following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, P. M. *Boſton, July* 28, 1769.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *July* 29. 1769.

ENTERED-IN.

Attwood from Annapolis Royall; Hawley from New Haven; Luce & Parker from Philadelphia: Lurtey & Watſon from Virginia; Gray from Maryland; Wheaten from Quebec; Barnes from Iſle May: Mackay from St. Lucia; Freeman from St. Vincents and Anguilla; Jarvis from London.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Gray to Maryland; Turner to Newfoundland; Hindſon & Dinmore to Jamaica; Wm. & Thomas Morton to Weſt-Indies; Cazneau to London; Hicklin to Europe.

CLEARED-OUT.

Wells for New-Haven; Ball for Nova-Scotia: Pulling for St. John's Iſland: Luce for Philadelphia: Graham & McPhune for Virginia: Alden for No. Carolina; Hoſkins for Grenada: Atkins & Engliſh for Weſt-Indies: Colman for Spain; Hood for London.

& Miniſtry in page 365. & vide page 596
& vid. the Laſt Election pa. 529.
v meaning the Tea Act page 735. Vol. I.
9 Turn to the Merchants Reſolutions, in y° Index

AT a Meeeting of the Merchants and Traders of the Town of BOSTON, July 26. 1769.

IT being represented by divers Persons who had received late Intelligence from London, that the Ministry had acquainted the Merchants there, that all the Acts imposing Duties on Goods imported into the Colonies for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America should be repealed next Session of Parliament, and that they had desired them to write their Friends to that Purpose: And it appearing by Lord HILLSBOROUGH's Letter to Governor BERNARD that nothing more is intended than to take off the Duties on Glass, Paper and Colours, as being contrary to the Principles of Commerce.

VOTED UNANIMOUSLY, That the taking off the Duties on those Articles will by no Means relieve the Trade from the Difficulties it at present labours under; and we apprehend is a Measure intended only to quiet the Manufacturers in Great-Britain, and prevent the sitting up those Manufactures in the Colonies: Therefore

1st. VOTED, That we will strictly adhere to the Agreement entered into in August last, and send no Orders for any Goods contrary to said Agreement, unless the Revenue Acts are repealed; except Sheet-Copper, German Steel, Powder, Wool-Combs, Clothiers Sheers, Tin-plates, Drugs and Medicines, Dye Stuffs, School-Books, Brimstone, Chalk, Allum, Copperas and Grind-stones; which Articles we apprehend may be imported without in any Measure interfering with the true Intent and Design of said Agreement.

2dly. VOTED, That we will not give any Countenance, Support or Encouragement to any Master of Vessel, who shall at any Time hereafter until the Revenue-Acts are repealed, lade or take on board the Vessel of which he is Master, at any Port in Great-Britain, any Goods, Wares or Merchandize whatever, except such Goods as are allowed to be imported here by the Agreement aforesaid.

3dly. VOTED, That we will not give any Encouragement, nor suffer our Goods in future to come on board any Vessel or Vessels belonging to Gentlemen in this or any other Seaport Town within the Province, unless they do give the Master or Masters of their Vessels direct and positive Orders in Writing not to lade or take on board their Vessels any Goods whatever except such as are by the above-mentioned Agreement allowed to be imported.

4thly. We further agree that should any Goods, Wares or Merchandize (save such Goods as are above excepted) be consigned to us for Sale or sent to us contrary to Order by any Vessel or Vessels whatever, we will not receive such Goods, nor pay the Freight of them.

5thly. Whereas divers Persons who are now bound for Great-Britain, and others who may sail for those Parts the ensuing Fall, may apprehend that while they are out of the Province they shall not be held to the late Agreement for Non-importation:

VOTED, That in Case any such Person or Persons should ship any Goods for this Port, until they have Advice that the Merchants and Traders in general in this Town have agreed to import, it shall be deemed a Breach of their Agreement, and their Names shall be published to the World: And all other Persons residing here who shall import any Kind of Goods contrary to the true Intent of the said Agreement, shall be treated in like Manner.

And it is expected that if any Person or Persons have through Inattention sent conditional Orders for Goods that they immediately countermand the same.

VOTED, That Mr. *William Bowes*, Mr. *Jonathan Amory*, Capt. *Samuel Partridge*, Mr. *Samuel Abbott*, Mr. *Thomas Walley*, Mr. *Moses Gill*, Mr. *William Bant*, Mr *Bartholomew Kneeland*, Mr. *Joshua Gardner*, Mr. *Thomas Brattle*, Mr. *Edward Church*, and Mr. *Samuel Salisbury*, be a Committee to procure a Subscription of the Inhabitants of this Town not to purchase any Goods of such Persons as have or may import any Goods from Great-Britain, contrary to the late Agreement of the Merchants; and that the Names of such Importers shall be inserted in the public Prints by said Committee.

VOTED, That Capt. *Partridge*, Capt. *Dashwood*, Capt. *Bradford*, Capt. *Waldo*, and Capt. *Matchet*, be a Committee to inspect the Manifests of the Cargoes of any Vessels that may arrive from Great-Britain between this Time and the First of January next, and make the most strict Enquiry whether any Person or Persons have imported any Articles contrary to the Agreement aforesaid, and insert the Names of such Importers, if any there shall be, in the public Prints, unless they will immediately deliver said Goods into the Hands of the standing Committee of the Merchants.

VOTED, That *Arnold Welles*, Esq; Mr. *Henderson Inches*, Mr. *William Dennie*, Mr. *William Mollineaux*, and Mr. *Isaac Smith*, be a Committee to prepare a State of the Embarrasments and Difficulties the Trade labours under, by Means of the late Regulations and Revenue Acts; and also a true Representation of the Conduct of the Commissioners and other Officers of the Customs, and lay the same before the Merchants at their next Meeting.

WILLIAMSBURG, *in Virginia*, July 6.

Extract of a Letter from London, *dated April* 24.

"I Have sent you some more news-papers, by which you may guess how much confusion this city is in. The papers do not, or indeed dare not, express what is done and said here; in short, people in general speak with such freedom in all companies as not to scruple mentioning particular names, no ranks escaping the censure and virulence of their invectives; the disturbances proceed from two causes; one from the expulsion of Mr. Wilkes, said to be done by means of ministerial influence, which has also interfered in the last election, by setting up a candidate, and giving him the seat contrary to the sense of the county of Middlesex. It is affirmed that the great and just Lord Chancellor being of opinion this last proceeding of the house was unconstitutional, refused to register Col. Luttrell as the proper member; but not trusting intirely on his own opinion, had a meeting of all the judges to consider of this important point, they were unanimous, it is said, in the same way of thinking; the other cause is, the present unhappy difference with America, by which the trade greatly suffers; the merchants and manufacturers being daily more and more sensible of it, this alone, and this only (I mean the decline of trade) will open the eyes of some, and move the tongues of others, to espouse the poor once despised Americans, whose cause gains ground daily, as the first projectors begin to think they were wrong in advising the acts from whence the disturbances flow. If I was to advise America from what I have been able to discover, it would be for the colonies to be firm and steady, exciting each other to œconomy and industry, to give a large dose of opium to luxury, not to be virulent in abuse, but mix a proper proportion of moderation in all their compositions, wait patiently for the event of this regimen, and doubt not but in a short time America will be seen to raise her drooping head with such a smile on her countenance, as will create envy in the breast of her enemies.

"I saw on the thirteenth (the noted Middlesex election day, in the afternoon, as the grand procession of freeholders returned through the city) the greatest concourse of people that ever were known; I walked from Whitechapel to Charing-Cross, a distance of about three miles, & verily believe there was at least 50,000 people in the streets to see the procession pass; I was stunned with the loud huzzaing and acclamations on the event of the day, the procession stopped at the palace, while the music played, *God save the King*, the same was done at the manfion-house, at night the principal streets in the city were illuminated, and the whole ended without the least mischief. It is apprehended the chief of the Middlesex freeholders will, in a few days, appear with a petition: It is also apprehended the weavers of Spital-fields will assemble before a great house with a representation of the decline of trade, by which they are in danger of starving. The military are kept constantly in readiness at an hour's notice, in case (as supposed) any disturbances should happen; in short, all England seems convulsed, the ladies at Bath are turned boxers. I shall conclude at present with one remark, that England and America are at present in so great a ferment, that the grand crisis seems not far off, when all disputes must be settled for a general good."

Yesterday morning the following melancholy accident happened near York. One Mr. Thompson having been early out about his plantation affairs, came home when it grew hot, and laid down upon a bed, and fell asleep, when his wife (who has been long disordered in her senses, and has been several times confined) got an ax, with which she struck him on the head, and killed him as he lay.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Whereas last Thursday Night some evil-minded Persons broke down the Fence of a Garden in Frog-Lane, between Doct. *Wheat's* and Mr. *Torrey's*, and turned in a number of Cows who did considerable Damage therein. Whoever will give Information to Capt. *William Pattin*, of the Persons concerned in this Mischief, shall receive *TEN DOLLARS* Reward. *July* 24. 1769.

Strayed from Mr. *Pelham's* Farm

in *Newton*, about the Middle of last Week, a Sorrel HORSE about 14 Hands high, aged nearly 6 Years: Whoever will give Notice where he is to Mr. *Pelham* at *Newton*, or to the Governor's Farm at *Roxbury*, shall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward and all reasonable Charges paid.

Wanted in a small Family,

A Maid that can dress Victuals and do all sorts of Houshold Work; good Wages will be given to such a one, who can be well recommended.—— Apply to the Printers.

TO BE SOLD *on reasonable Terms*,

A HOUSE at the South End,

now occupied by Mr. *Samuel Cookson*, opposite to Mr. *Church's* Vendue-House, very suitable for a Shop keeper. Any Person minded to purchase may apply to *Daniel Hubbard*

TO BE SOLD,

A fine Farm in the South part of

Cambridge, containing about 80 Acres, together with the Buildings thereon, now in Possession of the Widow *Joanna Browne*; it lies 6 Miles from *Boston*, and 3 Miles from *Harvard College*, on the great Road from *Boston* to *Watertown*, &c. Said Farm contains a good Assortment of Orcharding, Tillage, Mowing and Pasturing, and is uncommonly well watered by a fine Brook and Springs never known to be dry; together with several Acres of choice Salt Marsh on *Cambridge* River, about a Mile and an half from the Farm. Said Farm will be Sold together or in Parcels as may best suit the Purchaser. Enquire of the Rev. *Edward Brooks* living in *Medford*.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Sterling Cost and Charges,

Two Pieces yellow Silk & Worsted

Bed Damask, with Fringe & Tossels, being a Pattern for a Bed & Window Curtains. Enquire of the Printer.

For LONDON.

The SHIP *SUSANNA*, *Henry Johnson*, Master, Now laying at the Long Wharf, with good Accommodations for Passengers, will sail with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargo engaged. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to *Francis Green*, in King-street.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-House*. He also sells the best *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Best *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles*.—*ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Bartholomew Kneeland

Hereby informs his Customers and others,

THAT he has removed from the Shop adjoining the Mill-Bridge, to the Fourth Shop Northward of School-Street, nearly opposite to the Heart and Crown in Cornhill:—*Where he has to sell by Wholesale or Retail*,

An Assortment of English Goods, &c. at the lowest Rates for Cash.

Choice Lisbon SALT

To be Sold on board the Sloop *William* and *Mary*, *Joseph Procter*, Master, lying at the Long Wharf. Enquire of the Master on board, or at WILLIAM TAYLOR's Store; at which Place may be had, Rice, Flour, Indian Corn, Cocoa, Cotton, Bohea Tea, Indigo, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, and all sorts of Ship Chandlery, cheap for Cash.

Ran away from his Master Capt.

Henry Herrick of *Beverly*, on Wednesday the 19th of *July* Inst. a Negro Servant named *James*, about 21 Years of Age, a stout lusty well made Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high; had on when he went away a short green double breasted Jacket without Sleeves, a pair of dark woollen Breeches, patched on each Knee with a black Stocking, blue yarn Stockings, large Brass Buckles in his Shoes, a white Shirt, and a Bilboa mill'd Cap: Whoever takes up said Fellow and will return him to his Master or confine him in any of his Majesty's Goals, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward and all necessary Charges paid by me, *HENRY HERRICK*.

All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby cautioned against harbouring concealing or carrying off said Fellow as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. *Beverly July* 21. 1769.

A few Pipes of particular Sterling

Madeira WINES, to be Sold by HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouse No. 5. on the Long Wharf.——

Where may be had on reasonable Terms,

Choice New-York Madeira Wine in Pipes, ½ Pipes & Quarter Casks, Common Madeira Wine, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Logwood, Sperma Ceti Candles warranted pure, Esopus Flour, common Ditto, Anchors of various Sizes, a good Assortment of American Cordage, Sterling, Hibernia and Batsto Pig Iron, Ship Bread, Pot-Ash Kettles, Iron Fish Kettles, New York Butter Bread, Rusk, Iron Stoves, Dumb Fish, &c. &c.

To be sold at *PUBLIC VENDUE*,

to the Highest Bidder, on the First Day of August *at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon*,

A Farm in *Uxbridge*, containining about 200 Acres, 50 or more of which is choice Intervал for Ploughing & Mowing, and has a Crop of Grass and Grain thereon, with a large House and a Barn 80 Feet in Length, and other Conveniences.—For further Particulars enquire of *Samuel Baldwin*, living on said Farm, or of *Isaac Jones* at *Weston*.

N.B. A Corn-Mill and Saw-Mill in good Repair, and a full supply of Water to carry them, adjoining said Farm, may be had very reasonable.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

All the Lands belonging to the Estate of the late *Joseph Dwight*, Esq; deceased, viz. Those in *Brookfield*, in the County of *Worcester*, and in *Shutesbury* and *Palmer* in the County of *Hampshire*, will be sold at the House of Mr. —— *Rice*, Innholder in *Brookfield*, on the first Tuesday of *August* next.—— And those at *Great-Barrington*, *Lanesborough* and *Lenox*, in the County of *Berkshire*, at the House of *Samuel Brown* in *Stockbridge*, on the second Tuesday of the same Month. The Sales to begin at Nine of the Clock in the Morning of each Day. For a particular Description of the Lands in the County of *Worcester*, inquire of *Jedediah Foster*, Esq; of *Brookfield*; of those in the County of *Hampshire*, of Mr. *Jonas Locke* of *Shutesbury*; and of those in the County of *Berkshire*, of either of the Subscribers, Executors of the last Will of said Deceased.

ELIJAH WILLIAMS.
STEPHEN WEST.
ELIJAH DWIGHT.

As Molass' Act vid pa. 9—— Tea Act page 735. Vol. 1. & vid pa. 529. (1) vid. pa. 538–550

1 Meaning Tea Act vid pa. 735. Vol 1 2 vid. the Petition pa. 596 3 vid. pa. 199.

599

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No 743

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1769.

BOSTON, July 27.

AT an Adjournment of the General Council held at the Council-Chamber Yesterday, his Excellency the Governor was pleased to nominate Joseph Storer, Esq; to be a Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum for the County of York.

John Cushing, Esq; to be a Justice of the Peace for the County of Essex.

Mr. Thomas Penniman, to be a Coroner for the County of Suffolk.

To which Nominations his Majesty's Council did advise and consent.

Yesterday his Excellency the Governor in Council gave Audience to Espequeunt, Arexes, and Auson, three Deputies from the Penobscot Tribe of Indians, and we hear they made the following Requests, viz.

I. That they may be protected in their Hunting Country, particularly on each Side of Penobscot River.

II. That a Tract of Land may be assigned to them to carry on Husbandry when their Hunting fails.

III. That they might have a Priest of their own Profession to reside among them.

IV. That Persons may be appointed from among themselves to administer Justice to their People in civil Matters only, under the Superintendency of the English Justices.

We hear the three first Requests are referred to further Consideration; and the fourth was complied with, and three Indians of their own Nomination, viz. Orano, Espequeunt and Auson, were appointed by the Governor, with the Advice of the Council, to administer Justice among them, in civil Matters only, subject to an Appeal to two Justices residing upon or near to the River Penobscot.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Distinction in London, to his Friend in Boston, dated May 20. 1769.

MY last inclosed you the King's Speech, by which you will see the Temper of Ministry at that Time: They have since industriously spread it about the City that the obnoxious Acts will be repealed next Session, the first Business it enters upon, if the People of America remain quiet till then: They have desired several Merchants to write over to that Purpose.——With Regard to my own Sentiments, I cannot advise you to lay aside one Measure which you have prudently fixed upon; because if there should be a Disappointment or Delay, your People will grow impatient, and it will be difficult to return to your Methods of Oeconomy after they have been once suspended: You have other Difficulties which must be removed before the Affection between the Mother Country and her Colonies can be re-established.——The Freeholders of Middlesex are preparing a Petition, in which the Concerns of America are introduced, and some of the Grievances pointed at which will discover the Sense of that Body relative to your Affairs.——A united and peaceable Pursuit of the Conduct you have adopted, until you obtain the End you have at Heart, is warmly recommended by your humble Servant.

Whereas Twelve Months have already been allowed the Creditors to the Estate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased, intestate (represented insolvent) to bring in their Claims, and the Time being elapsed, and the whole of said Claims not being rendered during said Term: This is to notify said Creditors, that a further Term of Six Months is allowed by the honorable THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq; Judge of Probates for the Country of *Suffolk*, to bring in their Claims to the Commissioners, who will attend said Service at the British Coffee-House on every Wednesday Evening, from six to nine o'clock, during said Term.

Boston, July 27, 1769.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Thomas Webb*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, intestate, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Mr. *James Perkins*, Merchant, Administrator on said Estate.

The Estate of Mr. *Thomas Webb*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, being rendered Insolvent, and Six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.——The Commissioners appointed by the Hon. *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge Probates for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine said Claims.—Give Notice that they will attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in *Boston*, on the first Thursday in the Six following Months from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boston, July 19th, 1769.

THE Commissioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of *Peter Doyle*, late of *Boston*, Mariner, deceas'd represented Insolvent—Give Notice that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in King-Street, on the second Thursday in the Six following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, P. M. *July 28, 1769.*

AT a Meeting of the Merchants and Traders of the Town of BOSTON, July 26. 1769.

IT being represented by divers Persons who had received late Intelligence from London, that the Ministry had acquainted the Merchants there, that all the Acts imposing Duties on Goods imported into the Colonies for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America should be repealed next Session of Parliament, and that they had desired them to write their Friends to that Purpose: And it appearing by Lord HILLSBOROUGH's Letter to Governor BERNARD that nothing more is intended than to take off the Duties on Glass, Paper and Colours, as being contrary to the Principles of Commerce. ¶

VOTED UNANIMOUSLY, That the taking off the Duties on those Articles will by no Means relieve the Trade from the Difficulties it at present labours under; and we apprehend is a Measure intended only to quiet the Manufacturers in Great-Britain, and prevent the setting up those Manufactures in the Colonies: Therefore

1st. VOTED, That we will strictly adhere to the Agreement entered into in August last, and send no Orders for any Goods contrary to said Agreement, unless the Revenue Acts are repealed; except Sheet-Copper, German Steel, Powder, Wool-Combs, Clothiers Sheers, Tin-plates, Drugs and Medicines, Dye Stuffs, School-Books, Brimstone, Chalk, Allum, Copperas and Grind-stones; which Articles we apprehend may be imported without in any Measure interfering with the true Intent and Design of said Agreement. ¶

2dly. VOTED, That we will not give any Countenance, Support or Encouragement to any Master of Vessel, who shall at any Time hereafter until the Revenue-Acts are repealed, lade or take on board the Vessel of which he is Master, at any Port in Great-Britain, any Goods, Wares or Merchandize whatever, except such Goods as are allowed to be imported here by the Agreement aforesaid. ¶

3dly. VOTED, That we will not give any Encouragement, nor suffer our Goods in future to come on board any Vessel or Vessels belonging to Gentlemen in this or any other Seaport Town within the Province, unless they do give the Master or Masters of their Vessels direct and positive Orders in Writing not to lade or take on board their Vessels any Goods whatever except such as are by the above-mentioned Agreement allowed to be imported.

4thly. We further agree that should any Goods, Wares or Merchandize (save such Goods as are above excepted) be consigned to us for Sale or sent to us contrary to Order by any Vessel or Vessels whatever, we will not receive such Goods, nor pay the Freight of them.

5thly. Whereas divers Persons who are now bound for Great-Britain, and others who may sail for those Parts the ensuing Fall, may apprehend that while they are out of the Province they shall not be held to the late Agreement for Non-importation: ¶

VOTED, That in Case any such Person or Persons should ship any Goods for this Port, until they have Advice that the Merchants and Traders in general in this Town have agreed to import, it shall be deemed a Breach of their Agreement, and their Names shall be published to the World: And all other Persons residing here who shall import any Kind of Goods contrary to the true Intent of the said Agreement, shall be treated in like Manner.

And it is expected that if any Person or Persons have through Inattention sent conditional Orders for Goods that they immediately countermand the same.

VOTED, That Mr. *William Bowes*, Mr. *Jonathan Amory*, Capt. *Samuel Partridge*, Mr. *Samuel Abbott*, Mr. *Thomas Walley*, Mr. *Moses Gill*, Mr. *William Bant*, Mr. *Bartholomew Kneeland*, Mr. *Joshua Gardner*, Mr. *Thomas Brattle*, Mr. *Edward Church*, and Mr. *Samuel Salisbury*, be a Committee to procure a Subscription of the Inhabitants of this Town not to purchase any Goods of such Persons as have or may import any Goods from Great-Britain, contrary to the late Agreement of the Merchants; and that the Names of such Importers shall be inserted in the public Prints by said Committee.

VOTED, That Capt. *Partridge*, Capt. *Dashwood*, Capt. *Bradford*, Capt. *Waldo*, and Capt. *Matchet*, be a Committee to inspect the Manifests of the Cargoes of any Vessels that may arrive from Great-Britain between this Time and the First of January next, and make the most strict Enquiry whether any Person or Persons have imported any Articles contrary to the Agreement aforesaid, and insert the Names of such Importers, if any there shall be, in the public Prints, unless they will immediately deliver said Goods into the Hands of the standing Committee of the Merchants.

VOTED, That *Arnold Welles*, Esq; Mr. *Henderson Inches*, Mr. *William Dennie*, Mr. *William Molineaux*, and Mr. *Isaac Smith*, be a Committee to prepare a State of the Embarrassments and Difficulties the Trade labours under, by Means of the late Regulations and Revenue Acts; and also a true Representation of the Conduct of the Commissioners and other Officers of the Customs, and lay the same before the Merchants at their next Meeting.

From the New-York JOURNAL, *&c. of* July 20, 1769.

ADVERTISEMENT

Of greater Importance to the Public, than any which has yet appeared on the like Occasions. [GOD.

IT was hoped that the odious Manner in which some late Violaters of the Non-importation Agreement had been held up to the public; would have prevented all others from following such detestable Examples.——But, it seems Advertisements alone will not do, and since it is found that no other bad Consequence has ensued from them, than the Loss of a little Reputation to those who have scarce any to lose, and that only with such as know how to estimate its Value: The Favour or Hatred of the Public begins to be a Matter of the most perfect Indifference.——We say begins to be; Because at first, when it was uncertain how such Advertisements would operate, —A certain *Simeon Cooley*, Haberdasher, Jeweller and Silversmith, a few Years since from London;—and who in that short Space of Time has benefitted so much by the Favour of his Customers, as to enable him to purchase and live in a House of his own in this City, hard by the Merchants Coffee-House; betrayed some Marks of Delicacy, and a Disposition to co-operate with his Fellow Citizens, in the Measures thought necessary to be pursued for the Recovery and Preservation of their common inestimable Rights and Liberties.—As the said *Simeon Cooley*, having been found amongst the first who had imported Goods, contrary to the Agreement aforesaid, pretended they had been sent for, and expected to have arrived here long before the Agreement took Place.——This, and his consenting with seeming Cheerfulness, to put the Goods in Store, which was actually done, saved his Credit at that Time; and so unsuspicious were the Committee of his knavish Jesuitical Intentions, and so desirous of granting him every reasonable Indulgence; that, on his remonstrating to them that his Goods would be intirely spoiled, unless they were opened and well cleaned; they readily consented to it, on his solemn Promise of returning them again after that was done, into the Store, there to lie as stipulated by the Agreement aforesaid.——The vile Ingrate however, took the Advantage of the Lenity and Credulity of the Committee, and availed himself, Judas like, as it has since appeared, of his fair Pretences in order to get Possession of his Goods, and to avoid the bad Consequences then apprehended, if taken without Consent. —But he has since plucked up fresh Courage, thrown off the Mask intirely, and now boldly bids them and all their Adherents, Defiance.——For having lately imported other Goods in the Edward, the last Ship from London, *he* hesitates not to declare, that *he* has not at any Time with-held his Orders for Goods, that *he* has already sold Part of those so treacherously and fraudulently obtained out of the public Store, as beforementioned, that *he* will continue to sell the Remainder, together with those which have arrived since, and all such as may arrive hereafter; any Thing contained in the aforesaid Non-Importation Agreement contrary thereto notwithstanding.

If therefore the virtuous Inhabitants of this Colony do not by their spirited and patriotic Conduct, for which they have been so signally conspicuous on all former Occasions, give the expected Weight to this Advertisement, by properly resenting the insidious and contemptuous Machinations of the said *Simeon Cooley*, by forbearing to buy of, sell to, or have the least Intercourse with him on any Pretence whatsoever,—they may bid adieu to their Agreement, and the salutary Effects expected, and which most infallibly will be derived from it, if strictly adhered to—Shall then so contemptible a Reptile and Miscreant as the said *Simeon Cooley*, be suffered to baffle or defeat the united vigorous Efforts, in the Support of so righteous a Cause, not only of this City, but of the whole Continent? God forbid!—"*Better that all such miserable depraved* "*Wretches were crushed to Atoms, than the Safety of the* "*most inconsiderable Town endangered.*"

And as the Behaviour of the said *Simeon Cooley* has been by much the most insolent, impertinent, and daring of any former Transgressor; the blackest of them having been brought to a Sense of his Crime, a public Confession of it, a fervent Supplication of Forgiveness, and a Promise never to be guilty of the like Offence,——so it is highly necessary that the Punishment of the said *Simeon Cooley* should be equally exemplary; and that he be treated on all Occasions, and by all legal Means as an Enemy to his Country, a Pest to Society, and a vile Disturber of the Peace, Police, and good Order of this City.

ALL Persons having Demands on, or indebted to, the Estate of CALEB DANA, Esq; late of *Cambridge*, deceas'd, are desired to make Payment, and bring in their Accounts, to the Subscribers, Executors of the last Will of said Deceased. PHOEBE DANA,
Cambridge, July 20, 1769. GEORGE DANA.

Choice *New Flour*, and Bar Iron,
To be Sold at the lowest Rates for Cash or short Credit,
By John Cushing, & Co.
At their Sugar-House in Back Street, a little below the Mill-Bridge, Boston.——Where they sell as usual, best double, single and some Refined Lump and Brown Sugar, —and Molasses cheap for Cash. (Jul. 31. 6w.)

vide page 365 ‖ Page 596. ∨ Meaning the Tea Act, vid. pa. 735. Vol. I. ¶ vid. the Agree. page 199. ∞ As Mola.s Act, vid. pa. 9 — Tea Act page 735. Vol. I. = To Find all y.e Merchants Agreements, turn to y.e Index.

Monday last Captain Jarvis arrived here in seven Weeks from London; and Yesterday arrived Capt. Jacobsen in 8 Weeks from London, and the Brig Commodore Hood, Capt. Cummings, in 8 Weeks from Falmouth; by the latter we have an English Print of the 5th of June, from which we have extracted the following Advices.

From the St. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

The MIDDLESEX PETITION *having greatly excited the curiosity of the Public, we are happy in having been able to procure them the following Copy of it.*

To the KING's most excellent Majesty.

The HUMBLE PETITION of the FREEHOLDERS of the County of MIDDLESEX.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex, beg leave, with all affectionate submission and humility to throw ourselves at your royal feet, and humbly to implore your paternal attention to those grievances, of which this county and the whole nation complain, and those fearful apprehensions with which the whole British Empire is most justly alarmed.

With great grief and sorrow, we have long beheld the endeavours of certain evil-minded persons, who attempt to infuse into your royal mind, notions and opinions of the most dangerous and pernicious tendency, and who promote and council such measures as cannot fail to destroy that harmony and confidence, which should ever subsist between a just and virtuous Prince and a free and loyal people.

For this disaffected purpose, they have introduced into every part of the administration of our happy, legal constitution, a certain unlimited and indefinite discretionary power; to prevent which is the sole aim of all our laws, and was the sole cause of all those disturbances and revolutions, which formerly distracted this unhappy country, for our ancestors, by their own fatal experience, well knew that, in a state where discretion begins, law, liberty and safety end. Under the pretence of this discretion, or, as it was formerly and has been lately called——law of state——*we have seen*, (a)

English subjects, and even a member of the British legislature, arrested by virtue of a general warrant, issued by a Secretary of State, contrary to the law of the land.—

Their houses rifled and plundered, their papers seized, and used as evidence upon trial——

Their bodies committed to close imprisonment——

The Habeas Corpus eluded——

Trial by Jury discountenanced, and the first law-officer of the crown publickly insinuating that juries are not to be trusted.——

Printers punished by the Ministry in the supreme court without a trial by their equals, without any trial at all—the remedy of the law for false imprisonment barred and defeated——

The plaintiff and his attorney, for their appeal to the law of the land, punished by expences and imprisonment, and made by forced engagements to desist from their legal claim.——

A writing determined to be a libel by a court where it was not cognizable in the first instance; contrary to law, because all appeal is thereby cut off, and inferior courts and juries influenced by such predetermination.——

A person condemned in the said court as the author of the supposed libel unheard, without defence or trial.——

Unjust treatment of petitions, by selecting only such parts as might be wrested to criminate the petitioner, and refusing to hear those which might procure him redress.—

The thanks of one branch of the legislature proposed by a minister to be given to an acknowledged offender for his offence, with the declared intention of screening him from law——

Attachments wrested from their original intent of removing obstructions to the proceedings of law, to punish, by sentence of arbitrary fine and imprisonment, without trial or appeal, supposed offences committed out of court——

Perpetual imprisonment of an Englishman without trial, conviction, or sentence, by the same mode of attachment, wherein the same person is at once party, accuser, judge, and jury——

Instead of the ancient and legal civil police, the military introduced at every opportunity, unnecessarily and unlawfully patrolling the streets, to the alarm and terror of the inhabitants——

The lives of many of your Majesty's innocent subjects destroyed by military execution—(c)

Such military execution solemnly adjudged to be legal—Murder abetted, encouraged, and rewarded—— (d)

The civil magistracy rendered contemptible by the appointment of improper and incapable persons——

Mobs and riots hired and raised by the ministry, in order to justify and recommend their own illegal proceedings, and to prejudice your Majesty's mind by false insinuations against the loyalty of your Majesty's subjects— (e)

The freedom of election violated by corrupt and undue influence, by unpunished violence and murder (f) (g)

The just verdicts of juries, and the opinion of the judges, over-ruled by false representations to your Majesty; and the determinations of the law set aside by new, unprecedented, and dangerous means: thereby leaving the guilty without restraint, and the injured without redress, and the lives of your Majesty's subjects at the mercy of every ruffian protected by administration——(e)

Obsolete and vexatious claims of the crown set on foot for partial and election purposes——(f)

Partial attacks on the liberty of the press; the most daring and pernicious libels against the constitution, and against the liberty of the subject, being allowed to pass unnoticed, whilst the slightest libel against a minister is punished with the utmost rigour——

Wicked attempts to encrease & establish a standing army, by endeavouring to vest in the crown an unlimited power over the militia; which, should they succeed, must, sooner or later, subvert the constitution, by augmenting the power of administration in proportion to their delinquency——

Repeated endeavours to diminish the importance of Members of Parliament individually, in order to render them more dependent on Administration collectively. Even threats having been employed by Ministers to suppress the freedom of debate: and the wrath of parliament denounced against measures authorized by the law of the land—

Resolutions of one branch of the legislature, set up as the law of the land, being a direct usurpation of the rights of the two other branches, and therefore a manifest infringement of the constitution——(g)

Public money, shamefully squandered and unaccounted for, and all inquiry into the cause of arrears in the civil list prevented by the Ministry——

Inquiry into a paymaster's public accounts stopped in the exchequer, though the sums unaccounted for by that paymaster amount to above forty millions sterling——

Public loans perverted to private Ministerial purposes—

Prostitution of public honours and rewards to men who can neither plead public virtue nor services——

Irreligion and immorality, so eminently discountenanced by your Majesty's Royal example, encouraged by administration both by example and precept——

The same discretion has been extended by the same evil counsellors to your Majesty's dominions in America, and has produced to our suffering fellow subjects in that part of the world, grievances and apprehensions similar to those of which we complain at home. *vid pa. 632.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

SUCH are the Grievances and Apprehensions which have long discontented and disturbed the greatest and best part of your Majesty's loyal Subjects. Unwilling however, to interrupt your royal repose, though ready to lay down our lives & fortunes for your Majesty's service, and for the Constitution as by law established, we have waited patiently, expecting a constitutional remedy by the means of our representatives: but our legal and free choice having been repeatedly rejected, and the right of election now finally taken from us, by the unprecedented seating of a candidate who was never chosen by the county, and who, even to become a candidate, was obliged fraudulently to vacate his seat in Parliament, under the pretence of an insignificant place, invited thereto by the prior declaration of a minister, that whoever opposed our choice, tho' with but four votes, should be declared member for the county. We see ourselves, by this last fact, deprived even of the franchises of Englishmen, reduced to the most abject state of slavery, and left without hopes or means of redress, but from your Majesty or God.

Deign then, most gracious Sovereign, to listen to the prayer of the most faithful of your Majesty's subjects: and to banish from your royal favour, trust, and confidence, for ever, those evil and pernicious counsellors, who have endeavoured to alienate the affection of your Majesty's most sincere and dutiful subjects, and whose suggestions tend to deprive your people of their dearest and most essential Rights, and who have traiterously dared to depart from the spirit and letter of those laws which have secured the crown of these realms to the House of Brunswick; in which we make our most earnest Prayers to God that it may continue untarnished to the latest posterity,

(Copy.) Signed by 1565 Freeholders.

LONDON, June 3.

The last packet from North-America brought a letter of thanks from the town of Boston to Col. Barre for his conduct in Parliament, and also inclosed him a remonstrance to his Majesty, setting forth the grievances they labour under, and particularly mentioning the conduct of Governor ——; also the contents of six intercepted letters, which discovered a project of the most dangerous nature.—The above remonstrance, we hear, was presented yesterday.

Eight articles of impeachment are expected to be exhibited at the meeting of the P——t, against two great men; which it's thought will be followed by many more.

Letters by yesterday's Flanders mail bring advice, that Paoli has had a general action with the French in Corsica, and has obtained a compleat victory over them, and made 5000 prisoners, who it is tho', will be put to the sword, as the French put to the sword the Inhabitants of the villages they passed through.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

On Monday last a Vessel arrived at this Port from Yarmouth, with a Load of Malt shipped in May last. The Committee of Merchants being informed thereof, immediately convened, and sent for Mr. Amos Strettell, to whom they understood the Cargo was consigned. Mr. Strettell attending, laid before the Committee the Letter he had received, dated the 5th of May, which, he assured them, was all he knew of the Matter; the Shipper was an entire Stranger to him, and that the first News he had of such a Cargoe coming, was by the Arrival of the Vessel. In short, from the Letters it appeared that the Cargoe was principally consigned to the Captain, who had Orders to value himself on Mr. Strettell.

The Committee taking the Matter into Consideration, thought it expedient, and unanimously resolved, as this was the first Attempt to counter-act the Agreement entered into by the Merchants and Traders, on the 6th of February, and 10th of March last, to call a general Meeting of the Inhabitants the next Day, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, and take their Advice on the present Occasion.

Notice being sent round, the Inhabitants met at the State-House, at the Time appointed. The Captain, and Mr. Strettell, both attending, the Agreement of the Merchants and Traders were first read, then the Letter to Mr. Strettell, with the Facts, as they appeared to the Committee, were laid before the Assembly of the People, who having taken the same into Consideration,

Unanimously Resolved, That the Importation of the Malt shipped the 5th Day of May last, by Christopher Eaton, of Yarmouth, on board the Charming Polly, James Henderson, Master, is contrary to the Spirit of Agreement entered into by the Merchants and Traders of this City on the 6th of February and 10th of March last; that it is an Attempt to counteract the same, and ought to be discouraged.

At this Instant the Brewers of this City attended in a Body, with an Agreement which they had drawn up and signed, wherein they engage, that as the Load of Malt just arrived, was shipped contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants and Traders, they will not purchase any Part of it; nor will they brew the same, or Part thereof, for any Person whatever.

This Agreement being read, was received with universal Applause; after which,

Unanimously Resolved, That, in order effectually to discourage such Attempts for the future, no Person ought to purchase any Part of this Cargoe.

That every Person who shall purchase this Cargoe of Malt, or any Part or Parcel thereof, or who shall assist in the Sale of it, or be any Ways concerned in the unloading, storing, or removing it, shall be considered as a Person who has not a just Sense of Liberty, and as an Enemy to his Country.

The above brig, with her Malt, will certainly sail for Cork in two or three days; a little repair being necessary for her before she can proceed.

[*Further Proceedings of the Merchants and Traders of New-York, respecting the Conduct of Simeon Cooley.*]

vid pa. NEW-YORK, July 24. 599

THE Conduct of Simeon Cooley, in his daring Infractions of the Non-importation Agreement; his insolent and futile Defence of those inglorious Measures; with his avowed Resolution obstinately to persevere in counteracting the legal Efforts of a brave and free People in support of their inestimable Rights, "alarmed and incenced" the Inhabitants of this City, who dreading the destructive Consequences that might have ensued from so dangerous an Example, determined, at a General Meeting held on Friday Evening last, to call the said Cooley to Account; and prevail on him IF POSSIBLE, to desist from his vile Practices, and endeavour to bring him to such Concessions as should to them appear best calculated to atone for his repeated and unprecedented Offences. Two Gentlemen were appointed to inform him of the Sentiments of the Inhabitants, who required his immediate Attendance at their Place of Meeting, and to assure him that no Injury should be offered to his Person; (to prevent which, every imaginable Precaution was taken) but Cooley, (influenced perhaps by some ill-disposed and STUPID ADVISER) refused to attend at the Place appointed, and alledged in Excuse for his Non-attendance, "that he did not think "it consistent with his personal Safety to meet them "THERE," at the same Time he expressed a Willingness to make the Concessions required, from his Parlour Window. When the Inhabitants received this disagreeable Intelligence, they immediately proceeded towards his House; but Cooley, apprised of their coming, thought proper to decamp, accompanied by a Military Gentleman, (who covered his Retreat) sought for a Sanctuary within the Fort Walls, which could afford him but an indifferent Protection against the keen Reproaches of a guilty Conscience, the only Punishment he had to dread. Whilst the Inhabitants were assembled in the Fields, M---r P---n ordered a File of Soldiers to guard his (Cooley's) House, who were accordingly drawn up before his Door, with their Muskets loaded, &c. Whether the Author of this unwarrantable Step, designed a Compliment to the Magistracy and Inhabitants of this City, or to recommend himself to his Superiors by his officious and blundering Zeal, is unknown; but 'tis more than probable, that his precipitate Conduct was disapproved of by the latter, as He and his Detachment were so suddenly ordered away; which was certainly a most salutary Step; and 'tis certain the Inhabitants, (whose Sentiments respecting this Affair he must by this Time be well acquainted with) have not Sagacity to discover the least Propriety in it,—it would not be amiss for M---y T---n to take under Consideration the following Anecdote of Chief Justice Holt.

There happened in the Time of this worthy Chief Justice, a Riot in Holborn, occasioned by a wicked Practice of some People, of decoying young Persons of both Sexes to the Plantations: The Persons so decoyed, they kept Prisoners in a House in Holborn, 'till they could find an Opportunity of shipping them off; which being discovered, the enraged Populace were going to pull down the House.—

Notice of this being sent to White-Hall, a Party of the Guards were commanded to march to the Place; but they first sent an Officer to the Lord Chief Justice, to acquaint him with the Design, and to desire him to send some of his People to attend the Soldiers, in order to give it the better Countenance. The Officer having delivered his Message, Lord Chief Justice Holt said to him, "Suppose the Populace should not disperse at your "Appearance, what are you to do then?" "Sir "(answered the Officer) we have Orders to fire upon "them." "Have you, Sir, (replied his Lordship) "then take Notice of what I say;—if there be one Man "killed, and you are tried before me, I will take care "that you, and every Soldier of your Party shall be "hanged. Sir, (added he) go back to those that sent "you, and acquaint them, that no Officer of mine shall attend Soldiers; and let them know at the same Time, "that the Laws of this Kingdom are not to be executed "by the Sword; these Matters belong to the civil "Power, and you have nothing to do with them."

On Saturday Morning, Cooley consented to meet the Inhabitants; and Four in the Afternoon being the Time appointed, and the Merchant's Coffee-House the Place, they assembled in Expectation of this important Event; but the Majority thinking it a very unsuitable Place for the Purpose, required his Appearance in the Fields; where he attended, and publickly acknowledged his Crimes; imploring the Pardon of his Fellow Citizens; engaged to store an Equivalent to the Goods he had sold, together with all those he had in Possession that were imported contrary to Agreement; and so to conduct for the future as not to render himself obnoxious to the Contempt and just Resentment of an injured People.

We can assure the Publick, that his Excellency our Governor has received a Letter from Lord Hillsborough, acquainting him, That his Majesty and his Ministers would use their utmost Endeavours, at the opening of the next Session of Parliament to obtain a Repeal of all the American Revenue Acts.

BOSTON, July 31.

JOHN WENTWORTH, Esq; Governor of New-Hampshire, sailed last Thursday in the Bever Sloop of War for Halifax.

Tuesday last his Majesty's 64th Regiment went from this Town, and embarked on board his Majesty's Ship Romney, of 50 Guns, and the Viper Sloop, destined for Nova-Scotia.

Thursday last sailed the Romney, on board of which is Commodore HOOD, with his Family, for Halifax.—The Viper Sloop sailed the same Time also for Halifax.

The Brig Lydia, Capt. Hood, sailed last Thursday for London.

The Brig RISING LIBERTY soon sails for London.

(e) On setting aside the Verdict against Balfe & M^c quirk *vid* Trial pa. 456—& Pardon page 478—489

(e) Wilkes *vid* pa 125.

* Lord Mansfield

(f) Against the Duke of Portland, in Favour of Sir Ja. Lowther

(g) Mayor Sullain.

(d) Bingley's case *vid* pa. 130.

(g) 644 Resolution of House of Commons to reject Mr. Wilkes.

vid agreement pa. 596

& *vid* agreem^t pa. 245.

Meaning Sea act pa. 735 Vol. 1

Barnard & Parliament In their Choice of Wilkes. *vid* pa. 529 & Col. Lutterell. *vid* pa. 538. * Fox. L^d Holland

vide page 588 & page 463 (d) In sending out of the way, and pensioning the Soldier who shot Allen *vide* pa. 180, & Pardoning Balfe & M^c Quirk, *vid*. pa. 478—489 (e) *vid*. pa. 415.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, BARONET OF NETTLEHAM IN LINCOLNSHIRE OLD ENGLAND, sails for London the first fair Wind.——NOTE, *Nettleham is a poor obscure little Village, about as far from the City of Lincoln, as the Baronet's Tom Trott of a Country House at Jamaica Pond is from Boston. The People at Nettleham subsist chiefly by carrying Garden Stuff to Lincoln: Here it may be presumed the Bart. learnt the little he knows of Gardening; but that he should set himself up for an Architect and Politician, is altogether unaccountable.*

Extract of a Letter by the last Vessel from a Merchant in London, *to a Merchant in* Boston.

"We are now amused by the Ministry with a promised Repeal of the Revenue Acts the next Sessions, but which for very good Reasons cannot be credited, as his Majesty's Speech and the great Majority in the Commons leave no Room for such Hope, this Report being spread to lull and divide you in America, as they know your present Resolutions adhered to will assuredly Repeal it and turn them a grazing."

Extract of a Letter from London, *May 21.*

"Mr. Wilkes has been three times elected Member for the County of Middlesex, but was refused his seat in any House (except the *King's Bench.*)—He was also chosen Alderman for the Ward of Farrington-Without (the largest in the City) in which I reside; but the Court of Aldermen would not swear him in; so that the Ward being without an Alderman, the Inhabitants refuse to pay the City Taxes, not being properly represented, and the Ward Books not signed by Mr. Alderman Wilkes."

In Capt. Jacobson came Passenger John Fisher, Esq; Collector of the Customs for the Port of Salem, and a Number of other Passengers whose Names we have not learnt.

IT is desired that the Selectmen of each Town in this Province would use their utmost Endeavours, that a Subscription Paper be handed about in their respective Towns, relative to the not purchasing of those Persons who have sent for Goods contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants and Traders in this Town—a List of whose Names will soon be made publick.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

IF I mistake not *Verres* the famous Tyrant was upon particular occasions thought to have some small matter of spirit as a man, and in that *only*, the more infamous *miscreant commonly called Verres* differs from him, for of all the poor miserable pusillanimous wretches the world ever saw, this *Verres* is the greatest, yet with his pen, he has been able (for a while) to make it believed in England, that he really was a man of spirit and firmness in defence of the Rights of the Crown,—that he was here standing forth for his royal master in oppugnation to thousands and thousands of Rebels and Traitors,——When I for one moment reflect how this poor creature was obliged by a lawyer at New-York (with an horsewhip pending) to retract certain falsehoods he had propagated——When I consider how he deserted this town when the stamp-tumult happen'd, and fled to the castle for several days, leaving the magistracy, military officers and people at large without any advice or direction, which his station required him to give, and that he remained at the castle (perhaps *writing home* much of his own magnanimity) untill *the Pantomime* advised him to be brave, and come up to town, for that the gentlemen had formed an association, and all was safe for him——When I consider his conduct and behaviour to Governor Boone and other gentlemen of rank and character, who have publickly declared their intention of giving him the discipline of the whip upon his being found unsheltered by the royal commission.——I say, when I consider these things and *some others*, I expect nothing less than that his good friends of the *Cabal* will in a very few months be entertain'd with the agreeable news of *Sir Munge's* being whip'd, kick'd and cuffed about in London like a dirty link boy.——Indeed at any rate, it must be highly entertaining to see the appearance that this champion (upon paper) will make, in his own proper person, before his superiors; that have once (*by misrepresentation*) thought so highly of him.

*

Nine Years Salary,	£. 9000	0	0
Honest Perquisites of the G—t for 9 years	1800	0	0
Sharings with Collector Cockle the first 4 year	1600	0	0
In the Anguilla Fraud and Composition, the G——r's Part,	900	0	0
Ditto half Cockle's Share, (by Confession)	450	0	0
Little Pickings, upon giving Commissions to Justices of the Peace, Militia Officers, Sheriffs, County Judges, &c. tho' not always in ready Money, yet in such Articles as bro't in Cash within the Year, and at least may be computed at £. 300 per Ann	2700	0	0
Share of Seizures made by Ships of War, and by the Port Officers within the Province for Nine Years, as by an Account of Particulars exactly kept,	3210	11	9
Net Proceeds of *Penobscot Accounts*, perhaps now settling, say, (within Bounds)	1400	0	0
Money given by Messieurs Auquart and La Compt, two French Gentlemen of Note, for Liberty of being here, *at Large*, during the Siege of Martineco, and much complained of by Sir Jeffery Amherst, who intercepted their Correspondence with the Enemy,	1050	0	0
One Moiety of Mr. Story's Account, (in the old Admiralty Way,) perhaps not all paid in, but in good Notes	624	10	0
To this may be added the Worth of some Provincial Grants of Lands,—little partial Grants of Money, Fees received for Advice as a Lawyer in bad or desperate Cases, drawing Papers, &c. &c. together with the Profits of the Country Ship, and Sir Charles Froth's *Account Current*, the Reader may estimate at what he pleases		0	0
Mount-Desert probably will never be his, if the Province sollicits the Crown not to confirm the Grant; for that nothing is put down,			
Sterling,	£. 22,735	1	9

In that Part of his Majesty's Speech, relating to America, (which was Copied from the New-York Gazette) and inserted in our last, the Word *unlikely*, should have been *likely*.

'Tis said that Sir George Cornwall *who was in this Town last Winter* Incog. *has been travelling Southward, and made many very useful Observations for Ministry.——That he has had a free Conference with a sensible old Gentleman at New-York, which is preparing for the Public in a Dialogue calculated for that Meridian.——We hope to see his Travels thro' the Continent, published at large in South Carolina, before he takes his Departure from that Place, to confront Sir Peter at the Cock-pit.*

We hear that there is a good deal of Wrangling and Disagreement between Sir Peter Hakins *and the several People he has been Riding, during his Administration, in making up their Accounts and dividing the Profits,——as those who think he'll not return again are for keeping what they have got, or the greater Part of it, without coming to any Account at all, and that greatly Nettles* Baron Nettleham, *whose tenderest Feelings are in his Purse.*

LETTERS

TO the Right Hon. the Earl of HILLSBOROUGH, from Governor BERNARD, General GAGE, and the Honorable His MAJESTY'S COUNCIL for the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, with an APPENDIX, containing divers Proceedings referred to in the said LETTERS—Printed by Order of the Honorable House of REPRESENTATIVES, are now ready to be delivered to the respective Members, by EDES and GILL, Printers to said House.

** A few Setts are to be dispos'd of.

The Public are hereby informed,

That no Person has the Small-Pox in Town, or the Symptoms of the Distemper, excepting those who are in the Hospital at New-Boston, and at Mr. *Craft's* House near Liberty-Tree; all of whom are in a fair Way of Recovery.—On Thursday last a Negro Woman Servant to Mr. *Wingfield*, near Wing's Lane, and on the Friday following Captain *Parker* lately arrived from Philadelphia, had the Eruptions of the Small-Pox, and were both immediately removed to the Hospital. Red Flags are kept out, and Guards continued at the abovementioned Places, for the Safety of the Inhabitants.

By Order of the Selectmen,
WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Boston, July 31, 1769.

The Selectmen of *Charlestown* in-

form the Public, That a Person in that Town, was taken with the Small Pox Yesterday, and was this Day removed to a House at the Back of the Fields, about 3 Quarters of a Mile from the Ferry, or any Part of the Main Street; no other Person in the Town has the Distemper or the Symptoms of it.

July 29th, 1769.

To be Sold by PUBLICK VENDUE, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street, on TUESDAY the 8th of *August*.

4 Pipes, 4 half Pipes & 16 Quarter

Casks of choice *New-York* Madeira Wines, New York Guage.—Also 6 Baggs of ungin'd Cotton Wool.

The Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

Irish Linnens, Callicoes, Sheeting,

Bengalls, Brolios, black Crapes, Camblets, yellow Holland, fine Manchester Cotton Checks, white Jeans, red and blue Hair Plush, Kerseys, silk Handkerchiefs, Stock Tape, Mens Thread and Cotton Hose, Mens and Boys worsted ditto, Womens silk ditto, crimson and blue figur'd Silks for Cloaths with Laces to suit, Scotch Carpeting, Knives and Forks, Steel Snuffers, Chimney Hooks, Penknives, Locks, &c. &c. Also a four Post Bedstead, some neat China Dishes, Bowles, a neat Sett China for a Tea Table, a painted Canvas for a Floor, Furniture Check Curtains, Indigo, Snuff, &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Wednesday next, Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

Frederick William Geyer

Is embark'd for *England*,

AND desires all Persons indebted to him, either on Book, Bond or Note, to make speedy Payment to *Duncan Ingraham*, his Attorney——And all Persons to whom he is indebted, is desired to apply to the said *Ingraham*, and he will settle the same.

Boston, 31 July, 1769.

The Ship *Susanna*,

HENRY JOHNSON, Master,

A prime Sailor, with good Accommodations for Passengers, will certainly sail for LONDON on the 10th of *August*, Wind and Weather permitting, having half her Cargo on board, and the rest along side——PASSENGERS may apply to the Master, or to FRANCIS GREEN, in King-Street. *July 31, 1769.*

WHEREAS Abiezer Turner, *who says he is of* Scituate *in the Province of* Massachusetts-Bay, *in* New-England, *hath acquainted me* Edward Manwaring *of his Majesty's Customs, Esquire, That he is suspected and accused of giving me an Information of Goods clandestinely landed at said* Scituate, *and that by such Suspicion and Report he suffers in his Interest and Reputation:*

I DO by these Presents solemnly Certify, Testify and Declare, that I am wholly unacquainted with the said *Abiezer Turner*, from whom I never did directly or indirectly receive any such Information as aforesaid.

Given under my Hand this 28th Day of *July*, 1769.

(Copy) EDW. MANWARING.

To be Sold by Public Auction TO-MORROW the 1st of August at the Bunch of Grapes in King Street, at 12 o'Clock.

A new Ship, burthen about 180

Tons,—Also a new Sloop, about 75 Tons, both which Vessels may be view'd at Hancock's Wharf; for further Information enquire of Joseph Jackson, and John Hancock, Esq'rs.

WANTED,

A Vessel of about 70 Tons;

any Person having such a one to sell may apply to HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouse No. 5, on the Long-Wharff. *Where may be had,*

A few Hogsheads of choice *Antigua* RUM.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 250,000 of choice *Kennebeck* SHINGLES, cheap for Cash—Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT,

A very genteel House in Trea-

mont Street, very well accommodated with Stables for Four Horses, Coach-House, and handsome Gardens.—Enquire of Mrs. *Mary-Anne Jones*.

N. B. The House will be ready to go into the First of September.

THIS present EVENING

July 31, 1769.

And on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY next, and no longer;
At a large Room in Brattle-Street,
Formerly *Green & Walker's* Store,
Mr. DOUGLASS will deliver a moral, satirical, and entertaining LECTURE, on

HEADS, &c.

To begin precisely at Eight o'Clock.

** TICKETS to be had at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, and at Green and Russell's in Queen-Street, Half a DOLLAR each.

THE Estate of Mr. *John Smith*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, being rendered Insolvent, and Six Months further being allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.—The Commissioners appointed by the Hon. *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine said Claims—Give Notice that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in *Boston*, on the second Tuesday of *August* next and the second Tuesdays of the Five following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P.M.

Boston, July 11, 1769.

All Persons indebted to the Estate

of *Frances Bowles*, Widow, deceas'd, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those that have any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Accounts to *Jonathan Williams* and *William Holmes*, Executors, that they may be adjusted and paid.

N. B. Said Executors have to sell a House belonging to said Estate, situate in Hanover-Street, near the Orange-Tree, consisting of Two Tenements.

James Joan,

(*Teacher of Instrumental Musick and of the French Language, behind Mr. Barber's Insurance Office, North-End,*) Begs Leave to acquaint the Public, That he makes and sells, below Sterling Price, Violins, Screw-Bows and Cases, equal in Goodness to the best imported.—He likewise mends at a very reasonable Rate, Violins, Bows, Bass Viols, &c.

Found one Day last Week, a

large Silver Spoon, with a Pan: Whoever has lost the same, may have them again, telling the Marks, and paying the Charge: Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Stray'd from the Pasture of *Tho-*

mas Welsh of *Charlestown*, on Thursday last, a short thick Roan Horse, about Six or Seven Years old, Paces chiefly. Whoever will bring him to said *Welsh*, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and necessary Charges paid, by

THOMAS WELSH.

Charlestown, July 29, 1769.

LOST last Commencement-Day, between Judge Foxcroft's and Charlestown-Neck, a Lawn Apron, and double Lawn Ruffles, ty'd up in a white Handkerchief: Whoever will bring them to the Printers hereof, shall be rewarded for their Trouble.

TO BE SOLD
On THURSDAY next.

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths, Fustians, Thicksetts, Tammies, Checks, Irish Holland, Bed Ticken, Diapers, Sheeting, some Silks, Mens and Womens Hose, Callicoes, Caps, Handkerchiefs, &c. House Furniture, viz. Cases of Draws and Tables, a Suit of Crimson Harrateen Curtains, a Suit of green ditto, Beds, Mehogany Tables and Chairs, and other Kitchen Furniture, as Pewter, Brass, &c. Wearing Apparel, Watches, Boxes of Pipes, &c.

No Entries received this Week.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Ten Whites No Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Six.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 11 *m. after* 10		*Friday*, 30 *m. after* 1	
Tuesday, 9 *m. after* 11		*Saturday*, 12 *m. aft* 2	
Wednesday, 50 *m. aft.* 11		*Lord's-day*, 36 *m aft* 2	
Thursday, 40 *m. aft* 12		*New Moon*, 1 *D.* 7 *Aft.*	

// Governor Barnard ¶ Christ.° Minot * Gov.ᵐ Barnards account & Government & Charles Paxton
on Page 365 & Meaning the Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. — Turn to the Index to Find the
merchants Resolutions. & Vid.ᵉ Last Election, pa. 529. (1) vid page 166- Vol. 1. (2) vid page 592

WILLIAM HILL, *Baker*,

Next Door to Doctor *Clark's*, North-End, *Boston*,

HAS a Quantity of good Newfoundland Bread,—Alſo good Ship Bread of all Sorts—The beſt of Water Bread and Crackers in Kegs, very cheap. Any Gentleman having Wheat or Flour to bake up into Bread, ſhall have it done with the greateſt Diſpatch. Said *Hill* will ſell or bake for Merchants, as cheap as any Baker in Boſton or Charleſtown.

WANTED, an honeſt Engliſh or Dutch Boy, 11 or 12 Years old, who ſhall be well inſtructed 'till 14, when he will be fit to go to an Apprenticeſhip, And to be ſold at Public Vendue, if not ſold before at private Sale, (for want of Employ) on Thurſday the 24th of Auguſt next, at One o'Clock, P. M.

An able-bodied Negro Boy, between 19 & 20 Years old, has had the Small-Pox, can do any Buſineſs Indoors or out, would make an excellent Sailor (to which Life he inclines,) and pretty well underſtands the Buſineſs of, is expert with his Gun; he alſo underſtands ſomething of the Cooper's Buſineſs, is very good temper'd, would ſuit a Gentleman of the Navy or Army. Inquire of the Printers.

Beſt *RUSSIA* DUCK.

TO be Sold at Store No. 12, the South Side of the Town Dock, beſt RUSSIA DUCK.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *John Mears*, late of *Roxbury*, Leather-Dreſſer, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *James Mears*, jun. Adminiſtrator, or *Abigail Mears*, Adminiſtratrix, on ſaid Eſtate, in Order for a Settlement.

TO BE LETT,

A HOUSE, containing two Rooms and a Kitchen on a Floor, three Chambers, and has a Yard and Garden. Inquire of Capt. Noah Dogget, near Bull's Wharff for further Particulars.

A Wet Nurſe with a good young Breaſt of Milk, about 10 Miles from Boſton, would take a Child to ſuckle. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

To be ſold cheap for Cash,

A Good Oak Frame, now ready to raiſe, 30 Feet long, three Stories high, well proportioned, and is equal to any Weight for Strength. For further Particulars, inquire of Samuel Packard at Milton.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

A Lock pick'd and Sundries ſtolen out of a new Houſe near the Fortification, at the South End of Boſton laſt Thurſday Night, viz. 2 Broad Axes, 4 Saws, and ſundry other Carpenter's Tools, one Ax mark'd SP the Maker's Name, the other RG, and then with a Punch RH, one Saw with XXX on the fore-ſide of the Handle. Whoever will ſecure the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, and the Owners receive their Tools again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

RAN away from his Maſter, Capt. Henry Herrick, of Beverley, on Wedneſday the 19th of July inſtant, a Negro Servant, named James, about 22 Years of Age, a ſtout, luſty, well-made Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a ſhort green Ratteen Jacket double-breaſted without Sleeves, a Pair of dark Woolen Breeches patched on each Knee with a black Stocking, blue Yarn Stockings, large Braſs Buckles in his Shoes, a white Shirt, and a Bilboa mill'd Cap. Whoever takes up ſaid Fellow, and will return him to his Maſter in Beverly, or confine him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me

HENRY HERRICK.

Beverly, July 22, 1769.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are hereby caution'd againſt harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Fellow, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Juſt Publiſhed,

(*And ſold by* KNEELAND & ADAMS *in Milk-Street*; Price ONE SHILLING.

A Conciſe, hiſtorical view of the perils, hardſhips, difficulties and diſcouragements which have attended the planting and progreſſive improvements of *New-England*; with a particular account of its long and deſtructive wars, expenſive expeditions, &c. With reflections, *principally*, moral and religious, in Two DISCOURSES, preached at Roxbury on the GENERAL FAST, April 6, 1769, and publiſhed at the general Deſire of the Hearers. By AMOS ADAMS, A. M. Paſtor of the Firſt Church in Roxbury.

2 Sam. 12. 7. *Now therefore ſtand ſtill, that I may reaſon with you before the Lord, of all the righteous acts of the* LORD, *which he did to you and your fathers.*

Multa quoque et bello paſſus, dum conderet urbem,
Inferretque deos Latio, genus unde latinum,
Albanique patres, atque altæ mœnia Romæ.
Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem.
VIRG.

Subſcribers are deſired to call or ſend for their Books at the above Office, or to Mr. Thaddeus Partridge, in Roxbury Street, or to Mr. Samuel Bowen, oppoſite the Meeting-Houſe.

TO BE SOLD,

Four commodious ſmall Wooden

Tenements in Short-Street, South-End. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof; (Price 4s. 2d.)

THE

APPEAL DEFENDED;

OR

The propoſed *American Epiſcopate* VINDICATED,

IN ANSWER to the Objections and Miſrepreſentations of Dr. Chauncy, and others.

By THOMAS BRADBURY CHANDLER, D. D.

"There are ſome Spirits in the World, who, unleſs they are in actual Poſſeſſion of Deſpotiſm themſelves, are daily haunted with the Apprehenſion of being ſubject to it in others; and who ſeem to ſpeak and act under the ſtrange Perſuaſion, that every Thing ſhort of Perſecution againſt what they diſlike, muſt terminate in the Proſecution of themſelves."

TO BE SOLD BY

Caleb Blanchard

In Union-ſtreet at the very loweſt Rates by Wholeſale and Retail for Caſh,

A Variety of Callicoes, Chints, Fuſtians, Jeans, Duroys—Sagatheys, ſuperfine Cloths—Damaſcus—Silk Brunſwicks very genteel for Gentlemen's Waiſtcoats, Cotton Hollands, Bed-Ticks, Brocades—Lutestrings—Ducapes—Sattins, Cotton Counterpanes—Gum Patches, plain and flowered Dimothies, Ribbons, Fans, Necklaces, Gauzes, Catguts, Mens, Womens and Childrens Hoſe, Knit Breeches—Silk Mitts of all Colours—Mens black and Cloth color'd Gloves—Worſted Mitts, Blond Laces—Checks, Yellow Hollands—Stay Trimmings—Black Cravats—Check Handkerchiefs—Cambletts, Shalloons, Tammies & Durants—Everlaſtings, black Sudbury Say—a variety of Gilt Buttons, Twiſt Buttons, Qualities, Womens Hats and Bonnets, Tillock's Snuff, Paper, Preſs Paper—Felt Hats—and many other Articles not mentioned.

Alſo choice Coffee, and a few Caſks Sugars.

N. B. Thoſe that have been a long while indebted to *Caleb Blanchard* are requeſted to make Payment to prevent Trouble.

UMBRILLOES.

GREEN Perſian Umbrilloes made in the neateſt and beſt Manner, to be Sold at 6l. 5s. a Piece by

Oliver Greenleaf,

At his Shop the Corner of Winter-Street (Oppoſite Seven-Star Lane, South-End, BOSTON:) Where is to be continued to be Sold,

NOT Lately Imported,

A great Variety of Engliſh GOODS cheap for Caſh:—Lynn Shoes, at 30s. Choice ditto at 32s. and 6d. per Pair.

BROWN SUGARS

Juſt Imported, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh only, by

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, jun.

Oppoſite the Swing-Bridge;

Who ſells alſo,

New-England Rum, Philadelphia ſuperfine and common Flour, Ship Bread, race and ground ginger, copperas, allum, redwood, logwood, brimſtone, Liſbon ſalt, jar oil, ſalt hats, wool cards, ſheetings, crown ſoap, Iron hollow ware, tar, oakham, and a parcel of ſmall well aſſorted lignum vitæ.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Perſon brought up to Copying Tranſcribing, &c. in a Public Office, and is us'd to Merchants Accounts, or would go as a Factor, upon reaſonable Terms. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

The Debtors and Creditors of

Mr. *William Murray*, late of *Boſton*, Gentleman, deceas'd Intestate, are reſpectively deſired to make immediate Payment, and ſend in their Accounts for Adjuſtment, without Delay, to JAMES PITTS, Jun.

(*Adminiſtrator of the Eſtate of ſaid* Murray.

Boſton, July 11, 1769.

TAKEN out of a Sloop laying at the Town-Dock, on the 11th of July Inſtant, a Broad Cloth light-coloured Lapel'd Coat, a Jacket and a Pair of Breeches ſame Colour, 9 Pair Stockings, 2 pair white & 2 black, new ones, a pair of plain white, the others ribb'd; 5 pair half worn, 2 pair of them this Country-make blue, 2 pair ribb'd, 1 pair plain, 1 Cutlaſs upwards of 3 Feet long, 1 check and 1 white Shirt. Whoever will diſcover the Thief, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward.

TAKEN up the 6th of July in Broad Sound, a Drift Boat full of Water, without Oar or Painter; ſaid Boat is about 18 Feet long, and ſealed up to the Thwarts, and appears to be very old, is towed into Cohaſet by *David Marble*, Junr. *Hingham, July* 11, 1769.

Stray'd away from the Common

in Boſton, on Monday the 26th of June laſt, a ſmall Red Cow about 4 Years old, with white Face, two hind and one fore Foot white, alſo ſhort Tail, white at the lower End. Whoever hath or ſhall ſtop ſaid Cow, are deſired to inform the Printers hereof, and they ſhall be Rewarded for their Trouble.

One or Two Hundred Pounds is

wanted, for which good Security will be given. Enquire of the Printers.

Wilmington, July 17, 1769.

LAST Saturday night at 10 o'clock ran away from his maſter Cadwallador Ford, of Wilmington, an indented ſervant Lad, named Robert Kilby, of ſhort ſtature, and well ſett, of a light complexion and brown hair, near 18 years of age—a new cut upon the fore-finger of his right hand: Had on when he went away, a brownish colour'd camblet coat, lin'd with red, pretty well worn, ſtrip'd linnen and woolen jacket double-breaſted, green worſted plush breeches, 1 pair blue ſeam'd ſtockings, one pair light blue worſted ſtockings, a pair of thick pumps and braſs buckles, two tow ſhirts and one garlic, a pair of tow trowſers, and a felt hat.—Whoever will take up ſaid Run-away, and convey him to, or ſecure him, ſo that his maſter may have him, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by ſaid

CADWALLADOR FORD.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are hereby cautioned againſt harbouring, concealing or carrying away ſaid ſervant on penalty of the Law.

There was with him one Joſeph Roſs, as he called himſelf, ſomething taller, and about the ſame age, ſuppoſed to have run away from Ipſwich, and to have induced the ſaid Robert to go with him; they had with them two brownish dogs each about as big as a fox.

Colony of Rhode-Iſland } *Newport, July* 4, 1769.

WHEREAS Naphtaly Hart, *jun.* of Newport, aforeſaid, *Merchant, preſented a Petition unto the General Aſſembly of the Colony aforeſaid, repreſenting that he is an inſolvent Debtor, and praying that he may receive the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors: Whereupon the General Aſſembly refer'd the ſaid Petition, and Ordered that the Creditors of the ſaid* Naphtaly Hart, *jun. ſhould be notified by an Advertiſement to be inſerted three Weeks ſucceſſively, in the* Newport, Boſton *and* New-York *News-Papers, to appear at the next Seſſions, and anſwer the ſame.*

I DO *therefore hereby notify the Creditors of the ſaid* Naphtaly Hart, *jun. to appear (if they ſhall think fit) at the General Aſſembly to be holden at* Eaſt-Greenwich, *within and for the ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Monday in* September *next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid Petition ſhould not be granted.*

HENRY WARD, *Secr'y.*

To be ſold at Public Vendue, all

the Lands belonging to the Eſtate of the late *Joſeph Dwight*, Eſq; deceas'd, viz. Thoſe in *Brookfield*, in the County of *Worceſter*, and in *Shutteſbury* and *Palmer* in the County of *Hampſhire*, will be ſold at the Houſe of Mr. —— *Rice*, Innholder in *Brookfield*, on the firſt Tueſday of *Auguſt* next—And thoſe at *Great-Barrington*, *Lanesborough* and *Lenox*, in the County of *Berkſhire*, at the Houſe of *Samuel Brewſter* in *Stockbridge*, on the ſecond Tueſday of the ſame Month. The Sales to begin at Nine of the Clock in the Morning of each Day. For a particular Deſcription of the Lands in the County of *Worceſter*, inquire of *Jedidiah Foſter*, Eſq; of *Brookfield*; of thoſe in the County of *Hampſhire*, of Mr. *Jonas Lark* of *Shutteſbury*; and of thoſe in the County of *Berkſhire*, of either of the Subſcribers, Executors of the laſt Will of ſaid Deceaſed.

ELIJAH WILLIAMS.
STEPHEN WEST.
ELIJAH DWIGHT.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE and Sold by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING-STREET,

Sperma-Cæti CANDLES,

by the Quantity or ſingle Box.

Manufactured by *Daniel Jenckes* & Com'y at *Providence*, (*warranted pure, and free from any Adulteration.*)

N.B. At the above Store may be had, an Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, GUN-POWDER.

UMBRILLOES

Made and Sold by ISAAC GREENWOOD, Turner, at his Shop in Foreſtreet, next Door to Dr. *Clark's*, North-End, *Boſton*, at the following Prices, *Viz.*

NEAT Mahogany Frames tip'd with Ivory or Braſs Ferrils at 40s. Old Tenor, an Inferior Sort at 30s. a Piece, and cheaper by the Dozen; neat Luteſtring or Mantua Silk Umbrilloes at 4 Dollars, Perſian Dittoes from 2 to 3 Dollars a Piece. Theſe Ladies whoſe Ingenuity, Leiſure and Oeconomy leads them to make their own, may have them cut out by buying the Sticks or Frames of him. Ladies that chooſe them made, may have them done on reaſonable Terms.

N. B. Gentlemen may be ſupply'd with neat Hickery Walking Sticks, with Ivory or Bone Heads, Fifes, Billiard Balls, and Tacks, and many other Things in the Turner's Way, cheap for Caſh. (M.29. 6w.)

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL.

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VOL. II. No. 31. **The Boston Chronicle.** No. 114.

From THURSDAY JULY 27, to MONDAY JULY 31, 1769.

Letters from the Council *of the Province of* Maſſachuſets-Bay, *in Vindication of themſelves and the Province.*

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillſborough.

Province of Maſſachuſets-Bay, }
Boſton, April 25, 1769 }

My Lord,

THE Council having received from Mr. Bollan authenticated copies of ſix letters from Governor Bernard to your Lordſhip, containing many unjuſt reflections upon the Council, and divers miſrepreſentations of their conduct, and alſo manifeſting his earneſt wiſh and endeavours to bring about an alteration in the civil government of the province, we are obliged in juſtice to ourſelves and the province, to addreſs your Lordſhip on the ſubject-matter of thoſe letters, and pray your candid attention to what we have now the honour to write to your Lordſhip.

In the firſt of the ſaid letters, dated November 1, 1768, *Governor Bernard informs your Lordſhip he now proceeds to conclude his narrative of his endeavours to get quarters for the King's troops.

The preceeding part of this narrative we have not ſeen, but if there be in it the ſame want of candour, as is diſcoverable in the concluding part, contained in the ſaid letter, it is neceſſary for your Lordſhip's right information to give you *our* narrative on the ſame ſubject; which we ſhall do as ſummarily as may be.

On the 19th of September, the Governor called the Council, and communicated to them a part of your Lordſhip's letter of the 30th of July, informing of two regiments being ordered to Boſton, from Ireland: and alſo communicated a letter from General Gage, of the 22 of September, informing of two other regiments being ordered from Halifax, one of them to Caſtle-William, and the other to the town; both letters requiring that quarters be prepared for their reception.

The Halifax regiments being firſt expected, the council immediately adviſed, that the barracks at Caſtle William ſhould be prepared for the regiment ordered there: and with regard to the other, as it was an affair that more immediately concerned the town of Boſton, they thought it adviſeable to appoint a committee to confer on it with the Select men: who on the conference very juſtly obſerved, that by act of parliament it was made unlawful to take any meaſures for quartering troops till the ſaid barracks provided by the province were full: and they ſaid they could do nothing in the affair. This being reported to the Governor in Council, on the 22d he propoſed to the council that a houſe in the town, called the manufactory-houſe, ſhould be fitted up for the reception of the troops; but it was objected that the act of parliament had in a very particular manner directed the proceſs in quartering; and that it was not in the power of the Council to do any thing contrary to that direction.—The Governor however ſtrongly urged them to it, and was very angry becauſe they declined acting contrary to act of parliament. The Council deſired an adjournment, that they might give him a written anſwer to his propoſal; which, after repeated refuſals, he at length granted.

—On the 24th they waited on the Governor, and delivered to him their anſwer.(a)—He propoſed an alteration in it, which they were then for conſidering; but he ſaid they might do it on Monday morning the 26th, and, without the formality of another meeting with him, deliver the Anſwer to the ſecretary.(a)—It was done accordingly, and the Anſwer delivered at that time to the Depury Secretary, the Secretary himſelf not being at his Office.—These circumſtances are ſo minutely mentioned, becauſe the Governor took great offence at the Council's ordering their ſaid anſwer to be publiſhed in one of the news papers of that day; and ſaid he ſhould repreſent to your Lordſhip the indignity offered him, by the council's publiſhing their anſwer before it was preſented to him. But your Lordſhip will perceive from the foregoing account, which contains the true ſtate of the fact, that the anſwer was preſented to the Governor, two days before the publiſhing of it; and that the circumſtances poſterior to its being preſented were quite immaterial, even in the eſtimation of the Governor himſelf.

In the debate on the forementioned propoſal it was ſaid by one gentleman, that Caſtle-William being part of the town of Boſton, it would comport with the requiſition for quartering, to quarter both the regiments at the Caſtle.—Though this was caſually ſaid, and no ſtreſs laid upon it, and was not adopted by the Council, the Governor notwithſtanding repreſented it to the commanding officer of the regiments as the reaſon of the Council's not agreeing to his propoſal: and it is poſſible he may have made the ſame repreſentation to your Lordſhip. But your Lordſhip will pleaſe to judge of the reaſons the Council proceeded upon, by what is contained in their anſwer aforeſaid,(a) and by nothing elſe; which anſwer it appears by the printed votes(b) of the Houſe of Commons, was, with other papers, laid before that Houſe the 27th of November laſt; it being there called "minutes of Council the 26th September 1768, *extracted from the Boſton Gazette*", and was incloſed in Governor Bernard's letter to your Lordſhip of that date, as may be ſeen in the votes page 79 and N°. 54 of the ſaid papers.* These minutes are mentioned as *extracted from the Boſton Gazette*: by which it ſeems the Governor repreſented to your Lordſhip that the ſaid anſwer was publiſhed before it was preſented to him: and it being ſaid to be *extracted from the Boſton Gazette*, which the Governor ſtiles a moſt infamous paper, ſeems intended to reflect ſome infamy on the anſwer. But the truth is, it was firſt publiſhed in the *Maſſachuſetts-Gazette*, (authorized by the Governor and Council) and from thence taken into all the other Boſton news-papers.

On the 29th of September a council was held at Caſtle William, Captain Smith, commanding officer of the ſea armament, and Lieut. Colonel Dalrymple of the troops, being deſired by the Governor to attend.—The Governor informed thoſe gentlemen what had been the reſolutions of the Council(a) with regard to quartering the ſaid troops, and what he was pleaſed to call the reaſon of the reſolutions, viz. that the Caſtle being in the town of Boſton, the Council declined providing quarters for the troops, before the barracks at the Caſtle were full.

It appears above that the Governor had no foundation for ſaying the proceeding of the Council was grounded on the reaſon he mentioned: and he had not the candour and juſtice to inform the ſaid gentlemen of the written anſwer aforeſaid, containing the true reaſon of the proceeding, and of which the Council informed them.

Colonel Dalrymple acquainted the Board, that his orders from the Commander in Chief were that one of the regiments now arrived ſhould be quartered in the town of Boſton; and that he could not conſider Caſtle-Iſland to be in the town of Boſton, within the intention of his orders; that he could not himſelf depart from the ſaid orders, and that he now made a requiſition for quarters accordingly. Whereupon (after the ſaid gentlemen had retired) his Excellency deſired that the Board would reconſider the propoſal he had made before to them of fitting up the Manufactory-houſe as barracks for the reception of Col. Dalrymple's regiment, which is the regiment deſtined for the town, in caſe it can be done at the expence of the Crown; and in caſe they ſhould adhere to their former reſolution, that they would aſſign their reaſons therefor.

The Governor was immediately told the act of parliament obliged them to adhere to their former reſolutions.(a) Whereupon with ſuch as ſpoke on the occaſion, he entred into an angry diſpute, and began to take minutes of what they ſaid in anſwer to him, in order that he might repreſent it to adminiſtration at home.

This was objected to as an unfair Way of proceeding, and he was told if he wanted a fuller anſwer than what had already been given, he ſhould have it in writing, if he would give opportunity for it. But this was refuſed, and he inſiſted on our immediate anſwer. Accordingly an anſwer was agreed on, and given to him, and was incloſed in the Governors Letter to your Lordſhip dated october 1, 1768, as may be ſeen by the printed Votes No. 56 of the ſaid papers.(b)

We are very ſorry to have reaſon to complain that in the whole of this affair the conduct of the Governor was arbitrary and unbecoming the dignity of his ſtation.

On the 3d of October Col. Dalrymple being admitted with Capt. Smith before the Board, took occaſion to explain the intention of his requiſition by letter, viz. That as the Board could not think themſelves authorized to provide barracks in the town, inaſmuch as barracks had already been provided by the Government at Caſtle-William he had encamped ſome of his troops, and was providing barracks for the reſt in the town, ſo that he conſidered all as his barracks, and demanded barrack proviſions agreeable to act of parliament. Whereupon his Excellency moved to the board that they would appoint ſome ſuitable perſon to make ſuch proviſion.

The Council deſired time to conſider, and give an anſwer to his motion; but the Governor refuſed it, inſiſting on the anſwer immediately.

However after repeated ſolicitations, and much altercation, the Governor adjourned the Board to Wedneſday October 5, when they gave him an anſwer; a copy whereof (as appears by the forementioned printed Votes)(b) was incloſed to your Lordſhip in the Governors letter of that date.(c)

Part of the ſaid anſwer runs thus, "Adviſed that agreeable to his Excellency's motion, one or more perſon or perſons be authorized and appointed, to furniſh and ſupply the officers and ſoldiers, put and placed in the barracks, with fire, candles, &c. as particularly mentioned in the act of parliament: provided the perſon or perſons ſo to be authorized and appointed will take the riſk of the Province's paying him or them, all ſuch ſum or ſums of money ſo by them paid, laid out, or expended for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

The Governor ſaid that this proviſo defeated the purpoſe of the advice, and was intended to defeat it, as every one muſt be well aſſured that no perſon would undertake to advance money at ſuch a riſk. His Excellency was told, that without ſuch a proviſo, an undertaker would have an equitable, if not a legal demand, on the council, to make good all damages, in caſe the General Court ſhould refuſe to repay him the money advanced.—That it would be unreaſonable to expect the council would ſubject themſelves to ſuch a demand; and that in caſe they were not ſubjected by law, it would be deceiving the undertaker, and be a manifeſt act of injuſtice not to inform him of the riſk; for a riſk it muſt be, as it was impoſſible for any one to determine what the General Court would do, either in this, or in any other caſe whatever.—Whereupon the Governor propoſed, in a manner very dictatorial, that the proviſo ſhould ſtand thus, "That ſuch perſon ſhould undertake this buſineſs, upon the credit of the General Aſſembly of the province, according to the intent and meaning of the ſaid act of parliament, and not upon the credit of the particular perſons of the Governor and Council." But this propoſed alteration not taking off the riſk from the Undertaker but in words, and it

(c) ſaid page 267

(b) pa. 456

(a) pa. 256

* vide page 463. || Barnards Letters page 89. † Hon. Arrival of Troops &c pa. 263 ‡ old Bill Act pa. 274

not being in the power of the Council to pledge the credit of the General Assembly, it was rejected. It was very unfortunate to the province, and to his Majesty's service in general, that the General Court could not be sitting at a time when their aid was so essentially necessary.

On the 12th of October a full Council was advised to be called on the 26th, in order to consider divers matters of importance which the Governor said he had to lay before the Council. In the mean time General Gage came to town from New-York, viz. on Saturday October 13, and on Monday the 17th, the Governor called a Council, and introduced the General; and here begins the concluding part of the Governor's Narrative of his endeavours to get Quarters for the King's Troops, as appears by a copy of his letter to your Lordship, dated November 1, 1768; on which Letter we beg leave to make a few remarks.

It appears by the said letter the General demanded Quarters in town for the two regiments then here; and that he should reserve the barracks at the Castle for the two Irish regiments expected, or such part of them as they would contain. The council represented to the Governor that they had already given their sentiments fully on this subject, in their answer delivered to him on the 24th of September, and referred him to that, but this being not satisfactory, they desired him to postpone the affair to the 26th of October, when a full Council was expected, agreable to his appointment. This was refused. Whereupon the Governor proceeded, as he observes, in a course of questions, which finally issued in a vote of six against five, that the Governor be desired to order the Manufactory-House to be cleared of it's present inhabitants, that it might be fitted up for the reception of such part of the Irish regiments as could not be accommodated at the Castle barracks. On this affair the Governor observes, "that the whole was a scene of perversion, to avoid our doing any thing towards quartering the troops, unworthy such a body." We deny that any thing was done to avoid quartering the troops; on the contrary every thing was done, in the power of the council, consistent with their idea of the act of Parliament; and consistent with what seemed to be the governor's idea of it on the 19th of September, when the affair of quartering was moved: for when the act was produced, and some of the Council had expressed their opinion, that, according to the act quarters could not be demanded before the barracks at the Castle were full, the Governor afterwards, in the course of the debate upon it, implicitly acknowledged the propriety of that opinion, by urging it as the Council's duty in the case they were considering, to pay no regard to the act's injunction of his if they had complied with, he might have justly charged them with perversion unworthy such a body.*

The Governor having charged the Council with perversion, proceeds immediately to charge them with *lying*. He says, "That in the course of the questions he put to them, they denied that they knew of any building belonging to the province, in the town of Boston, that was proper for barracks, and they denied that the manufactory-house was such a building. This was so notoriously contrary to truth, he says, that some Gentlemen expressed their concern that it should remain upon the minutes; and to induce him to consent to its being expunged, a motion was made and agreed to relative to the manufactory house, whereupon he ordered the former answers to be expunged." It was to very little purpose to make this bargain with the Governor, which it seems was done to save our character, as he has been the means of spreading the knowledge of it to the whole British legislature, and with that knowledge the infamy his representation tends to fix upon us.—'Tis true the Council denied and still deny that the manufactory-house was proper to be statedly used for barracks, though in that exigency they consented it should be improved for that purpose. ‖ It is capable of being improved in that manner, and so is any other house, but it is not proper that it should be so improved, for many reasons, which it would be impertinent to offer to your Lordship. The concern therefore did not arise from our answer to the governor's questions being notoriously contrary to truth, but from the impropriety of the questions, and the dishonour they would reflect on the Questioner, if entered upon the records. We should not have troubled your Lordship with any observations on a business so trifling in itself, but it is rendered important to us by the Gov. introducing it to traduce our moral character.

"The next thing to be done, says the governor, was to clear the manufactory-house, the preventing of which was a great object of the Sons of Liberty." But of this matter we shall take no farther notice than as it concerns a member of the Council, who is an overseer of the poor, and as such, with the other overseers, has the oversight and direction of the work-house. "For this purpose (of preventing the clearing the manufactory-house,) when the report of the troops coming here was first confirmed, all kinds of people says the Governor, were thrust into this building, and the work-house itself was opened, and the people confined there were permitted to go into the Manufactory-house. ‖ This was admitted (continues the Governor) to be true in Council by one of the board, who is an overseer of the poor, and a principal therein."—This representation is wholly without foundation, and was so far from being admitted to be true by the Gentleman refered to, viz. Mr. Tyler, that he told the Governor when he mentioned it in Council, there was no truth in it; and that he had been greatly imposed on by his informers. Therefore the Governor had no reason to say, in the winding up of his story about the manufactory-house, that "thus this building belonging to the government, and assigned by the Governor and Council for his Majesty's use, is kept filled with the outcast of the work-house, and the scum of the town, to prevents its being used for the accomodation of the King's troops."—We beg leave to refer your Lordship to the deposition of Mr. Tyler and the other overseers on this subject, herewith inclosed.

The Governor next proceeds to narrate his negociation with the Justices on the subject of billeting; but their conduct it is their own business to justify, if they think proper. We shall only observe on this part of his letter, that he has thrown out several censures upon the Council without foundation, on some of which we shall presently remark. The Governor concludes this letter by saying, he has already shewn to your Lordship how the order of Council for the purpose of providing for the two regiments at Boston, according to act of parliament, was annulled and avoided in the origination of it: and that the Council have refused to make such an order for providing for the troops at Boston, as has been made by them for the troops intended to be stationed at Castle-William. We have already given your Lordship an account of our proceedings in this matter, by which we perswade ourselves it will appear to your Lordship, that the Council have done all that was in their power to do, without the aid of the General Assembly, which, from a clause in the Governor's letter dated November 5, it appears probable he was at liberty to call. Supposing this to be the case, and whether it was so in fact, is well known to your Lordship, he ought rather to censure himself than the Council for neglecting this measure of effecting the thing, which measure he has been often solicited to go into.

The Governor's letter of the 5th of November is wholly taken up in censuring the conduct of the Council with regard to the Commissioners of the Customs.—At a General Council held the 26th of October he says he "put a very embarassing question to them, viz. Whether the Commissioners might return to town and resume their functions with safety to themselves and their officers? If they answered, yea, they would be chargeable with advising the return of the Commissioners: if they said No, they would contradict all their assertions, that there was no occasion for troops to support the civil power."

This very embarrassing question my Lord, had no embarrassment in it: for even on the supposition that what the Governor in one of his letters has said, be true, that the Council are always for humouring the people, they were however no way apprehensive of being charged by them with advising the return of the Commissioners, if they answered the question in the affirmative. Nor have we any reason to think the Council have been so charged, notwithstanding they did answer so.

The Council did not apprehend themselves obliged to give opinions, and their answer to such a question could be nothing more than an opinion, which the Governor implicitly acknowledges they were not held to give; and though he altered the form of the question, and it might be put as he says, viz. "Whether they would advise him to assure the Commissioners that they might return with safety"? The answer to it, which was given in the affirmative, amounts only to this, that he himself should give his opinion to the Commissioners that they might return with safety: for his assuring them that they might return, tho' done in consequence of our advice, and our own assurance (if it had been added to it) would still be only a matter of opinion. But the principal reason why so much time was spent in the affair, and in the other proceedings at that Council, the Governor might have found in himself—in his own austerity and incivility.

The governor has found great fault with the conduct of the Council towards the Commissioners. "The virulence with which they have been treated, seems, he says, to be too violent to be the effect of public zeal only, without the interference of private animosity." The Council, my Lord even if they had been influenced by meer motives of resentment could justify all they have either said or done with regard to the Commissioners, who in divers of their letters to the governor, which he laid before the Council, have treated the Council, in [redacted] one of which letters, at the time of it, the council would have animadverted on, but to pre-

* It is proper to mention here a circumstance, which will shew the duplicity of the Governor in a strong light. On the said 19th of September, when the affair of quartering the troops was moved, he urged very strongly that provision should be made by the council for that purpose: but it being said that the process in quartering must be regulated by the act of parliament, the Governor affected to appear ignorant of there being such an act, and afterwards seemed very loth that it should be produced. It was however produced and considered; and that council, after appropriating the barracks at Castle-William for quartering the troops by virtue of a resolve of the General Court, thought themselves obliged to adhere to the act of parliament as the rule by which to regulate their future conduct in that matter. But the Governor at that time, and at the next following council, zealously urged them to measures contrary to the said act. It cannot be supposed the Governor was ignorant of the act. His duty on that occasion in particular required him to be acquainted with it; and it appears by his letter to Lord Hillsborough of the 5th of November, that he and Lieut. Governor Hutchinson held a consultation together on his Lordship's letter to the Governor giving information of the coming of the troops and requiring quarters to be provided for them. At such a consultation on the very affair of providing quarters, it seems highly improbable that the act of parliament relative to quartering should not occur to, and be consulted by them; especially as the said act had been printed here, and inserted in the province law book; which could not be done without the knowledge and direction of the Governor.—The Governor's ignorance of the act must therefore be only a pretended ignorance, which cannot be accounted for but by supposing he intended to over-reach the Council, and precipitate them into measures which he knew the act of parliament would not warrant.—When he failed in that, and found the Council as well acquainted with the act as himself, he then endeavoured to bring them to act knowingly and deliberately contrary to the said act. Such duplicity, such a disposition to over-reach, can never recommend him to his Majesty, whose generosity, candour and princely virtues, it would have [redacted] and wisdom to [redacted]

‖ This was False as the Overseers Swore to the Contrary.

vent their doing themselves justice, the Governor withdrew it. They have not however been actuated by resentment or private animosity, but by a regard for the town, and province: both which the Commissioners, whatever they may have done by their letters and memorials to administration, have greatly abused by their retiring (under the pretence of safety) on board one of his Majesty's ships, and afterwards to the Castle: intending hereby that their memorials should have the stronger effect. But my Lord, their retiring was voluntary—they were not compelled to it—they had never been attacked, and 'tis highly probable never would have been, unless they themselves had first concerted the plan of the attack:—and that they had concerted such a plan seems probable, from their ordering the seizure of the sloop Liberty on the 10th of June, with such circumstances of violence, and at such a time of day, as indicated a design to create a disturbance, which accordingly happened; and which, though trifling in comparison with what it has been represented, they improved as a plausible reason, on which to justify their voluntary flight.—If this has been the conduct of the Commissioners, which there is too much reason to believe, is it wonderful my Lord, the Council should animadvert upon it? or that they should endeavour to prevent the evil consequences to the town and province, which it had a tendency to bring upon them, and which in fact it has brought.

This is the reason, my Lord on which the proceedings of the Council with regard to the Commissioners are grounded, and not any private animosity, which is basely suggested by Governor Bernard.

Those proceedings of the Council which first gave offence to the Governor, were on the 27th and 29th of July last, at which times the behaviour of the Governor to the Council was so extraordinary, that we beg your Lordship's indulgence to give some account of it.

On the 27th of July the Governor laid before the Council, with an injunction of secrecy, a paper relative to the riot in Boston on the 10th of June, to the proceedings in consequence of it, and to an offer of troops from General Gage: In which paper is a very imperfect account of those proceedings, and some unjust censures upon the Council.

The Council thought it reasonable they should have time to place those proceedings in a true light; and, by so doing, show that they were unjustly censured. But notwithstanding the reasonableness of it, he refused it; and kept them the whole day (saving a short interval for dinner) treating them in a most abusive manner, and worrying them for an immediate answer. But as he could not prevail, he adjourned the Council to the 29th, when he had the answers which by the votes of the House of Commons it appears the Governor has communicated to your Lordship

With regard to the injunction of secrecy it was objected, that from the tenor of the Councellor's oath, and from the nature of the thing, the Governor had no right (exclusive of the Council) to lay any such injunction; and besides, as is was apprehended by people in general, that the calling of that Council was for the purpose of bringing troops into the province, it could answer no good end to keep the proceedings (which were against that measure) secret. But the Governor, in a manner inconsistent with decency, insisted on the injunction, and the affair was kept secret to the great and unnecessary uneasiness of the community. The conduct of the Governor, as it is manifest there was a concerted plan between him and the Commissioners to introduce troops here, can be accounted for no other way than this, that he apprehended the publishing those proceedings might possibly retard or prevent the sending of the troops, which we humbly conceive it probably might, if those proceedings, without the Governor's comments could have reached your Lordship before his Majesty's orders had issued.

The sending for troops, has long been a favourite measure with the Governor, who has however appeared desirous it should be thought he has not sent for troops, and has repeatedly said so: but if he has taken care that the measures of others should be effectual for that purpose, which we have reason to believe, the effect is still the same; and he becomes chargeable with an unmanly dissimulation. (2)

The Governor, not content with censuring the Council for their conduct in Council, steps beyond his line to bestow his censures upon them; which he does in a very illiberal manner for their addressing General Gage.

There are several very exceptionable things previous to his observations on the address; which was unanimous notwithstanding the governor informs your Lordship that four refused to sign it: for these four were not present when it was settled, and three of them who lived in the country, and whose business called them home, had never seen it. But with your Lordship's leave we will pass over those things and come to the observations. "It is well known to your Lordship (say the Governor) that this kind of writing is designed for the people, and this is notorious in the present case." We acknowledge my Lord, that this address was designed for the people—the people of this province in general, and of the town of Boston in particular, who we had reason to think had been grossly vilified and abused by certain memorials and representations sent from hence to administration at home, particularly with regard to what have been called the riots in Boston, on the 18th of March and 10th of June 1768: and for the good of this people it was our indispensible duty to endeavour to place those proceedings, with the cause of them, in a just light; and in this way to abate the resentment such memorials and representations had a tendency to excite against the town and province; and with this view, and to prevent a further accession of troops, the address to the General was undertaken and determined on; and with no design to abuse the commissioners (who are mentioned but incidentally) notwithstanding Governor Bernard assures your Lordship this was our principal design. His other observations therefore, which are built upon this supposition, are "like the baseless fabric of a vision"; and which, that we may avoid retorting his unjust reflections, and especially that we may not give your Lordship any unnecessary trouble, we shall take no farther notice of. Now we have had occasion to mention the riot of the 10th of June, we cannot refrain mentioning one circumstance concerning it, which is, that the morning after it happened being Saturday, the Governor with the advice of the Council appointed a committee, of such members of the board as were qualified to act as justices of the peace in the county of Suffolk, to make enquiry into the particular facts as soon as may be, and report to the Governor in Council, that so they might take proper measures on so interesting an occasion; and the Governor desired the committee to meet him on Monday morning, in order with him to proceed on the enquiry: but on that morning instead of proceeding on the enquiry he postponed it, as appears by the Council's minutes, and never after resumed it. This seemed strange in the time of it, but the reason appears more clearly since our seeing the printed votes of the House of Commons, wherein among the papers on American affairs, laid before the House, there are mentioned depositions relative to said riot enclosed to your Lordship in Governor Bernard's letter dated June 14, 1768, and mentioned in the said votes.

Now my Lord, is it any way uncharitable to suppose the Governor postponed the enquiry with the said Justices, in order that there might be no contradiction between the depositions that might have been thus jointly taken, and such as he had enclosed to your Lordship? Was it not more likely, my Lord, that a true state of the facts might have been brought forth by such a joint enquiry, than by a separate one? On the one hand, it might be said, the Justices without the Governor would be most inquisitive after facts and circumstances that would place the delinquents in the most favourable light; and on the other hand, that the Governor might run into the contrary extreme, which would place them in the worst light; and if this should be thought probable on both hands, from both of them conjunctly, the exact state of facts might have been expected. It is therefore greatly to be regretted, and argues a disposition and design in the Governor to represent things in the worst light, that he postponed, and never after resumed the enquiry; and the representations, contained in authenticated copies of his six letters transmitted to us, are a demonstration of such a disposition, and of a disposition, under pretence of magnifying the King's power, to make his own arbitrary and uncontroulable,

In the Governor's letter of the 12th of November, he reports to your Lordship how he proceeded in admonishing the Justices; and expresses his displeasure, that the Council would not act with him in this business; nor advise to any method of enforcing the order contained in your Lordship's letter; and that he could make nothing of them but passive associates. The Council my Lord, apprehended it highly proper, that before the Justices were censured, they should be informed of the charges against them, and heard in their defence. And because the Council desired to be excused acting in this business before such information and hearing, they are thus most grossly abused, and misrepresented by the Governor. He insinuates that the Council impeached the truth and justice of your Lordship's letter, "both of which, he says, he observed to them were founded on notorious facts." This charge they deny. They might doubt, and had great reason to doubt the facts on which your Lordship's letter was founded, and which were represented by the Governor, without impeaching your Lordship's truth or justice.

Continued. (To be Continued.) Page 607

Speedily will be publish'd,
(NEATLY ENGRAVED ON *Copper Plates*)
TABLES OF TIME,
SECOND EDITION,
WHEREBY

The DAY of the MONTH, either New or Old Stile.	MOON's AGE.
DAY of the WEEK.	ECLIPSES.
Time of SUN's Entrance into the EQUINOXES and SOLSTICES.	Anticipation of the EQUINOXES.
	PRECESSION of the COLURES, &c.

May be found for any Time past, or to come.
By GAMALIEL SMETHURST, Esq;

To ask or search I blame thee not; for Heav'n
Is as the Book of God before thee set,
Wherein to read his wondrous Works, and learn
His Seasons, Hours or Days or Months or Years.
MILTON.

To which will be also annexed, *Now first publish'd*
TABLES
OF
SQUARE and CUBE ROOTS, &c.
WHEREBY
The SQUARE Root of any Number from One to a Million, or the CUBE ROOT of any Number, from One to a Thousand Millions; or the BIQUADRATIC Root of any Number from One to a Hundred Millions; or the Root of the Fifth Power of any Number from One to Three Millions; or the Root of the Sixth Power of any Number from One to a Million, may be found by INSPECTION. ALSO
The Method of constructing these Tables, so that they may be extended *ad Infinitum*, without using Multiplication, Division, Logarithms, or Algebra.

He gave us not this Capability of Thought,
And God-like Reason, to rust *in us unus'd.*
SHAKESPEAR.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Taken in by JOHN MEIN, at the London Book-Store King-Street.

vide page 141—146. vide page 288. Page 49. Page 463. vid page 141.
pa. 141. pa. 151. pa. 266. page 456. vid. Barnards Letters. &c pa. 891. &c.

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BOSTON.

Yesterday arrived Capt. Cummins, in a brig from Falmouth, after a passage of six weeks.—By the last vessels from England, we have the following advices, and it may afford satisfaction to our readers, to know that the American petitions were presented to, and graciously received by his Majesty.

During the summer, the disputes with the colonies, will be weighed with the most scrupulous attention to the dignity of Britain, and the privileges of the provinces; that the mode of taxation, which gives umbrage to the Americans, will be removed next session of Parliament, without hurting the authority of the legislature, or the revenues of the crown:—That the 5th of June, the supporters of the Bill of Rights adjourned their meetings till the month of October next; and that the celebrated pastor Horn, Sir Francis B. Delaval, and some of their other leaders had been bought off by the ministry.—That some Englishmen of distinction at Paris, had discovered that large sums of money had been remitted to a celebrated patriot in durance, from bankers in that city, by direction of some of the principal nobility of France, on purpose to disturb the operations of the English government, and to employ at home the thoughts of our ministry while they are concluding most dangerous treaties on the Continent.——That a resolution has been formed in Sweden to render the king despotick, that his late abdication was planned for that purpose, that France has acceded to this plan, and is to support the execution of it with 25000 men.——Likewise it is confidently reported that some of the sea port towns in the low countries opposite to Great-Britain were soon to be put into the hands of France.

The Middlesex petition remonstrates against the unlimited discretionary power lately introduced into every part of the administration.—General warrants.—Printers punished without trial.—Military executions.—Murder encouraged and rewarded.—Mobs hired by the ministry.—Wicked attempts to increase the standing army, and the power of the crown over the militia.—Against a paymaster for the sum of forty millions unaccounted for.—That these grievances have been extended to America by the same evil Counsellors, &c. &c. &c. Signed by 1565 Freeholders.

The Petition at large will be in our next.

We are obliged to omit the rest of our late Intelligence, on account of the length of the Council's letter to Lord Hillsborough.

At a meeting of the Merchants and Traders of the Town of BOSTON, July 26, 1769.

IT being represented by divers persons who had received late intelligence from London, that the Ministry had acquained the merchants there, that all the acts imposing duties on goods imported into the colonies for the purpose of raising a revenue in America should be repealed next session of parliament; and that they had desired them to write their friends to that purpose: And it appearing by Lord Hillsborough's letter to Governor Bernard that nothing more is intended than to take off the duties on glass, paper and colours, as being contrary to the principles of commerce,

VOTED UNANIMOUSLY, That the taking off the duties on those articles will by no means relieve the trade from the difficulties it at present labours under; and we apprehend is a measure intended only to quiet the manufacturers in Great-Britain, and prevent the setting up those manufactures in the Colonies: Therefore

1st. VOTED, That we will strictly adhere to the agreement entered into in August last, and send no orders for any goods contrary to said agreement, unless the revenue acts are repealed; except sheet-copper, German steel, powder, wool combs, clothiers sheers, tin plates, drugs and medicines, dye stuffs, school books, brimstone, chalk, allum, copperas and grind-stones, which articles we apprehend may be imported without in any measure interfering with the true intent and design of said agreement.

2dly VOTED, That we will not give any countenance, support or encouragement to any master of vessel, who shall at any time hereafter until the revenue acts are repealed, laden or take on board the vessel of which he is master, at any port in Great-Britain, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, except such goods as are allowed to be imported here by the agreement aforesaid.

3dly. VOTED, That we will not give any encouragement, nor suffer our goods in future to come on board any vessel or vessels belonging to gentlemen in this or any other seaport town within the province, unless they do give the master or masters of their vessels direct and positive orders in writing not to laden or take on board their vessels any goods whatever except such as are by the abovementioned agreement allowed to be imported.

4thly. We further agree that should any goods wares or merchandize (save such goods as are above excepted) be consigned to us for sale or sent to us contrary to order by any vessel or vessels whatever, we will not receive such goods, nor pay the freight of them.

5thly. Whereas divers persons who are now bound for Great-Britain, and others who may sail for those parts the ensuing fall, may apprehend that while they are out of the province they shall not be held to the late agreement for Non-Importation,

VOTED, That in case any such person or persons should ship any goods for this port until they have advice that the merchants and traders in general in this town have agreed to import, it shall be deemed a breach of their agreement, and their names shall be published to the world: and all other persons residing here who shall import any kind of goods contrary to the true intent of the said agreement, shall be treated in like manner.

And it is expected that if any person or persons have through inattention sent conditional orders for goods that they immediately countermand the same.

VOTED, That Mr. William Bowes, Mr. Jonathan Amory, Capt. Samuel Partridge, Mr. Samuel Abbot, Mr. Thomas Walley, Mr. Moses Gill, Mr. William Bant, Mr. Bartholomew Keeland, Mr. Joshua Gardner, Mr. Thomas Brattle, Mr. Edward Church, and Mr. Samuel Salisbury, be a Committee to procure a subscription of the inhabitants of this town not to purchase any goods of such persons as have or may import any goods from Great Britain, contrary to the late agreement of the Merchants; and that the names of such importers, shall be inserted in the public prints by said committee.

VOTED, That Capt. Partridge, Capt. Dashwood, Capt. Bradford, Capt. Waldo, and Capt. Matchet, be a Committee to inspect the manifests of the cargoes of any vessels that may arrive from G. Britain between this time and the first of January next, and make the most strict enquiry whether any person or persons have imported any articles contrary to the agreement aforesaid, and insert the names of such importers if any there shall be, in the public prints, unless they will imediately deliver said goods into the hands of the standing Committee of the merchants.

VOTED, That Arnold Welles, Esq; Mr. Henderson Inches, Mr. William Dennie, Mr. William Mollineaux, and Mr. Isaac Smith, be a committee to prepare a state of the embarrassments and difficulties the trade labours under, by means of the late regulations and revenue acts, and also a true representation of the conduct of the commissioners and other officers of the customs, and lay the same before the Merchants at their next meeting

We are now informed General Mackay does not go home in the Rippon.

Yesterday arrived here Captain Jacobson from London, last from Portsmouth, in eight weeks, John Hughes, Esq; appointed Collector at Portsmouth, John Fisher, Esq; Collector of Salem, and Capt. Lesly of the 14th Regiment, came passengers with Capt. Jacobson.

Salem, July 25. Last Thursday were committed to his Majesty's goal in this town, Elizabeth Ames, of Boxford and her son, Jonathan Ames, jun. both of whom, on examination, gave great occasion to conclude that they were concerned in poisoning the wife of the said Jonathan Ames. (*See Boston Chronicle page 235.*)

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed, that no person has the small-pox in town, or the symptoms of the distemper, excepting those who are in the hospital at *New-Boston*, and at Mr. *Craft's* house near Liberty-Tree; all of whom are in a fair way of recovery.—On Thursday last a Negro woman servant of Mr. *Whitfield* living near Wing's Lane, and on Friday following Capt *Parker* lately arrived from Philadelphia, had the eruptions of the small-pox, and were both immediately removed to the hospital. Red flags are kept out and guards continued at the above-mentioned places, for the safety of the inhabitants.

By order of the Select-Men,
WILLIAM COOPER, *Town Clerk.*

Boston, July 31, 1769.

JAMES JOAN,

Teacher of Instrumental Music, and of the French language, behind Mr. Barber's Insurance-office, North end, Boston,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public, that he makes and sells below the Sterling price, Violins, Screw-bows, and cases, equal in goodness to the best imported.——He likeways mends at a very reasonable rate, Violins, Bows, Basse Viols, &c.

THE estate of *ARTHUR HAMILTON*, late of Boston, merchant, deceased, being rendered insolvent, and six months allowed the creditors to bring in their claims, and prove their debts, The Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Thomas Hutchinson Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine said claims, give notice, that they shall attend said service at the British coffee-house in Boston, on the first Thursday of the six following months, from six to nine o'clock, P. M.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said *ARTHUR HAMILTON*, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to Archibald Wilson, at his store on Pulling's wharf, Administrator to said estate.

Boston, July 29, 1769.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

AT the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in King-street, on Tuesday the 8th of August.

4 Pipes 4 half Pipes and 16 Quarter Casks of choice New-York Madeira WINES, New-York Gauge.—Also SIX Baggs of ringined Cotton Wool.

*** *The SALE to begin at at 12 o'clock.*

WANTED a Vessel about Seventy Tons, any person having such a one to sell, may apply to Henry Lloyd, at Warehouse No. 5, on the Long-Wharf,—Where may be had a few Hogsheads of choice ANTIGUA RUM.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Francees Bowles, Widow deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those that have any demands on said estate, to bring in their accompts to *Jonathan Williams* and *William Homes*, Executors, that they may be adjusted and paid.

N. B. Said Executors have to sell, a House belonging to said estate, situate in Hanover-Street, near the Orange Tree, Boston, consisting of two Tenements.

BOSTON: Printed every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (Price only *SIX SHILLINGS* and *EIGHT PENCE* Lawful, *per Annum*) by MEIN and FLEEMING, at their PRINTING-OFFICE in *Newbury-Street*, where, and at the *LONDON BOOK-STORE* North-side of *King-Street*, Subscriptions ADVERTISEMENTS, ARTICLES and LETTERS of INTELLIGENCE, are *gratefully* received.——All Manner of PRINTING Work performed at the most *reasonable* Rates.

9 vid Molass's act. pa. 9—Glass act pa. 735 Vol. I. & vid pa. 478

Wilkes & Turn to the Index & Find petitions of Houses &c & vid. pa. 610.—pa. 603

& Meaning Tea act. pa. 735. Vol. I. & vid. agreement pa. 199.

VOL. II. No. 31. **The Boston Chronicle.** No. 113.

From MONDAY JULY 31, to THURSDAY AUGUST 3, 1769.

Letters from the Council *of the Province of* Maſſachuſets-Bay, &c.

(Continued from page ●) 605

IN the courſe of the two laſt conferences with the Council, he had an opportunity, he ſays, to obſerve upon and lament the ſervility, in regard to the people, with which the buſineſs of Council was now done in compariſon with what uſed to be."

Whatever character former Councils may have been of, the preſent Council humbly truſt my Lord, that ſuch an unworthy one as this, does not belong to them; but if it ſhould, they will not add to the indignity of it by any act of ſervility to his Excellency.—The Governor would prove the ſervility of the Council by ſaying, "that one gentleman ſaid, he did not enter the Council chamber with that free mind he uſed to have; but as he liked to be concerned in public buſineſs, he muſt be content to hold his place upon ſuch terms as he could." A gentleman of the Council has divers times ſaid that he did not enter the Council chamber with the ſame pleaſure he uſed to, and the reaſon he aſſigned was the angry diſputes which had ſubſiſted for ſome time between the Governor and the Council: he has likewiſe ſaid he liked to be concerned in public buſineſs: but he abſolutely denies his ſaying, and there's no one of the Council remembers he ever ſaid, that he muſt be content to hold his place upon ſuch terms as he could; or any thing tending to convey ſuch an idea. This is the only matter upon which the Governor builds the infamous character he has given of the Council to your Lordſhip. Theſe anecdotes, which the Governor calls trifling, are really ſo in themſelves; and not only trifling, but (as he repreſents them) untrue, and diſcover great malignity towards the Council, not only as a body, but as individuals. Tho' the anecdotes are trifling in themſelves, they are not ſo with regard to the purpoſe he intended they ſhould anſwer: for if the Council be ſuch ſervile wretches as he has repreſented them to your Lordſhip—if they would be content to hold their places upon ſuch terms as they can, it is high time my Lord, they ſhould be removed: and if a ſeat at the Council Board, under the preſent form of Government can be held by no other tenure, it is become quite neceſſary (as the Governor obſerves) "that the King ſhould have the Council chamber in his own hands."

The Governor's next letter to your Lordſhip is dated November 14, in which he conſiders that part of his orders which relates to the reforming the bench of Juſtices: in which letter, as in all the reſt, he is very liberal in his abuſes of the council—"they make he ſays, the humouring of the people their chief object—the majority of the council has avowed (indirectly at leaſt) the ſame principles, and now appear to act in concert with that party from whence the oppoſition to parliament originated."—"They are the creatures of the people, and will never join with the Governor in cenſuring the overflowings of Liberty." &c. But we ſhall paſs them as undeſerving further notice.

There are ſeveral other things in this letter, worthy of remark, which we beg leave here to mention.

"It is is a great defect, he ſays, in this Government, that the King has no power over the Commiſſions, which are granted in his name and under his ſeal."

But if this be a defect, there's a ſimilar defect in the Government of England, with regard to ſimilar Commiſſions. But your Lordſhip is ſenſible, this is ſo far from being a defect with reſpect to ſome Commiſſions, particularly thoſe of the judges in England, that the King having no power over them, is eſteemed the ſtrongeſt ſecurity to the Liberties and Property of the ſubject. The removal of the pretended defect here, would put all the judges, juſtices and other civil officers under the power of a Govenor, whoſe power already, if a good Governor, is apprehened to be ſufficiently extenſive; and if an arbitrary and oppreſſive one, much too extenſive.

The Governor next attempts to prove that there is ſuch a defect in this Government; but his argument is cloudy and wholly inconcluſive. He obſerves in it, "the Council of this province is as much out of the controul of the King, as the Houſe of Repreſentatives is." But this is a very great miſtake, as his Majeſty's Governor has a negative annually upon the choice of every Member of the Council, and has none at all upon the Repreſentatives. It is alſo a miſtake in him to ſay, that when the Governor has once ſet the King's ſeal to a commiſſion, it is forever out of the hands of the Crown; and the perſon who has obtained it may thenceforth defy the King, oppoſe his laws and inſult his Government, and be in no danger of loſing his commiſſion; for as the Governor himſelf adds, the Governor with the advice of the Council can ſupercede him. But "if he acts in a popular cauſe, the Council, who are themſelves the creatures of the people, will never join with the Governor in cenſuring the overflowings of Liberty." The Council my Lord, are no more the creatures of the people than of the Governor, as his approbation of the election is neceſſary to their Exiſtence; and they are much more likely to be under the influence of a Governor than of the people, and therefore much more likely to join with him in cenſuring the overflowings of Liberty, than the contrary. But my Lord, at the worſt, ſuppoſing ſuch a magiſtrate ſhould eſcape cenſure thro' the fault of the Council, would it not be better that an inſtance of that ſort ſhould now and then happen, than that a Governor, a thouſand leagues diſtant from the throne, ſhould be entruſted with a power ſo exorbitant and uncontrolable, as Governor Bernard is endeavouring to acquire, but which we humbly hope our gracious Sovereign will never entruſt either with him or any of his ſucceſſors.

This exorbitant power Mr. Bernard is for extending to all the Governors in his Majeſty's Colonies, and propoſes or rather dictates, that it ſhould be done by a general act of parliament, veſting ſuch a power in the crown. But "it will not be neceſſary, he ſays, that ſuch an act ſhould be general. It is more wanted in this Government than in all the other together: and even here the defect will be cured by a Royal Council." This is the leaſt, my Lord, that will content him. But we humbly truſt in his Majeſty's goodneſs that the Charter of the province, with the rights and privileges granted by it to this people, will be continued to them, notwithſtanding the machinations of Governor Bernard, and all other enemies of the conſtitution.

The Governor's letters of the 30th of November being wholly relative to the converſation between the Governor and Mr. Bowdoin on the prayer of the Council's petition to his Majeſty, Mr. Bowdoin will have the honour of writing to your Lordſhip on that ſubject.

The Governor's letter of the 5th of December, relative to the Council's petitions to the two Houſes of Parliament, is principally deſigned to fruſtrate them; to give your Lordſhip a wrong idea of many of the circumſtances attending the agreeing on them; and to let you know that the Council is brought under ſuch awe of their conſtituents, by the frequent removal of the friends of Government, as that there is very little exerciſe for private judgment in popular queſtions.—We thought till the receipt of this letter of his, that the whole of our conduct in this matter at leaſt, was in no inſtance excepted to by him: but we have found ourſelves miſtaken. There is nothing in this letter very material, and therefore without taking further notice of it, we beg leave to give your Lordſhip ſome account of the origination of thoſe petitions. Your Lordſhip will therefore pleaſe to be informed, That at the laſt ſitting of the General Court, the Council thought it neceſſary to petition his Majeſty and both Houſes of Parliament, on the ſubject of the act of parliament for raiſing a revenue from the colonies, and divers times conſidered it. As it was apprehended the ſeſſion would be a long one, on account of the ſettlement of the valuation of eſtates through the province, the Council did not appoint a committee to prepare the petitions, before the Governor communicated, on the 24th of June, the latter part of your Lordſhip's letter ſignifying his Majeſty's pleaſure, relative to the diſſolution of the General Court. The committee reported the draft of the petition to the King on the 29th, when it ſeems the Governor had determined to prorogue the court.

The Petition had been read, and was under conſideration, when the meſſage to the Governor from the Houſe, in anſwer to the Requiſition for Reſcinding certain Reſolves, (l) interrupted the proceeding in it: But after receiving the ſaid meſſage, the Governor would not ſuffer it to be reſumed though earneſtly requeſted, and without any neceſſity immediately prorogued the Court which prevented the Council petitioning in their Legiſlative capacity: in which capacity the Governor could not diſpute the Council's right to petition independant of him. They thought it very unkind and very unjuſt, that he would not ſuffer them to compleat their petitions, which might have been done the next day; and they cannot account for that very haſty and abrupt prorogation, but by ſuppoſing it proceeded from an intention to prevent or fruſtrate the ſaid petition, and to ſtop a remonſtrance to his Majeſty againſt him, which was then debating in the Houſe of Repreſentatives. With regard to the ſaid petitions immediately after the prorogation it was moved in Council to proceed upon them; but the Governor interpoſed and inſiſted that the Council had no right to do it without him. A Committee, after much altercation, was finally, with his conſent, appointed to prepare a petition to the King and the King only, the Governor inſiſting that the Committee ſhould not be authorized to prepare petitions to the Lords and Commons; which ſhewed his intention to prevent the petitions to the two Houſes of Parliament: and in regard to the petition to his Majeſty, it has been apprehended, he deſigned to fruſtrate that.

This laſt mentioned petition at the Councils deſire, was by the Governor, in whom they then thought they could place ſome confidence, tranſmitted to your Lordſhip, with their humble requeſt that your Lordſhip would lay it before his Majeſty. In the prayer of it, a word is uſed which the Governor is apprehended to have laid hold on to draw a ſenſe very different from what he knew the Council intended; and that accordingly in writing to your Lordſhip he introduced the prayer of it in ſuch a manner, as to make it ſeem that the Council intended to petition againſt the Revenue-money being drawn or ſent from America, rather than for the repeal of the Revenue Acts. But however this may be, (about which we are not yet ſatisfied, notwithſtanding the Governor is pleaſed to ſay we are) it occaſioned our petitions to the two Houſes of Parliament, in which that we might not be miſapprehended from any reaſonings of the Governor on the prayer of our petition to his Majeſty, we have prayed for the repeal of thoſe Acts in the moſt explicit manner.

With regard to the Councils petition tranſmitted to your Lordſhip by the Governor, we take this occaſion to thank your Lordſhip for laying it before his Majeſty.

And now, my Lord, having given your Lordſhip a general account of the Council's proceedings in which they have acted (in a manner his Majeſty expects they ſhould act) agreeable to their oaths and conſciences, and with an unremitting regard to his ſervice, honour and government, they humbly beg leave to expreſs their deep ſorrow and diſtreſs

† Vide Page 611
‡ Vide Page 190. § vid. Barnards Letters, pa. 463. &c.
v vid. Charter pa. 1077. ∞ vid. Revenue acts pa. 9. — Glaſs Act pa. 735 & Vol. 1. ♀ vid. pa. 157.
(l) about the Circular Letter, vid pa. 43.

on account of his Majesty's displeasure, which the town and province at present experience.

The dissolution of the General Court——the ships of war stationed here——troops in possession of the town——the precautions taken to prevent any intelligence coming hither of the embarking of the troops from Halifax, and the circumstances attending their landing here, as if in an enemy's country——all indicate the frowns and displeasure of his Majesty.

We do not yet certainly know all the means by which this has happened: nor do we yet certainly know all our accusers. But we apprehend the representations and memorials, that have been made by Governor Bernard, the Commissioners of the Customs, and some other persons, concerning the disorders and riotous proceedings, which happened in the town of Boston, in March and June 1768, have brought upon them that misfortune. What happened in March was of no consideration, and it must indicate a great degree of malevolence to represent it to the disadvantage of the Town.

What happened on the 10th of June, tho' highly unwarrantable and unjustifiable, was attended with circumstances, that make it probable a riot was planned, and hoped for, by some of those persons, who most exclaimed against it, and have made it the subject of those memorials and representations. But for a fuller detail of those disorders, and the apprehended occasion of them, we beg leave to refer your Lordship to the proceedings of the Council on the 29th of July last, and to their address to General Gage of the 27th of October, both which have been communicated to your Lordship by the Governor, and which we humbly hope, notwithstanding they were accompanied with his animadversion have induced his Majesty to look upon the town of Boston, in a more favourable light than the authors of the aforesaid memorials and representations are desirous he should.

Upon the whole, my Lord, we are constrained to say, that Governor Bernard's great aim (as evidently appears by his letters) is the destruction of our constitution, derived to us by charter, and as Englishmen; and that in his letters to your Lordship, he hath stuck at nothing to effect this purpose. A constitution, dearly purchased by our ancestors, and dear to us, and which we persuade ourselves will be continued to us notwithstanding the representations in his letters: the truth of which depends solely upon his own averment.

The most material things charged upon the Council are, their not doing their duty with respect to the providing quarters for the King's troops posted at Boston: and a general omission of duty arising from their servility to the populace, the pleasing of whom hath according to his representation been the rule of their conduct—both without foundation or even colour of truth.

With regard to the first, in addition to what has been already observed, we beg leave further to remark, that such hath been the zeal of his Majesty's Council for his Majesty's service, that they have always done every thing within their power to promote it; and have even exceeded the authority given them by the act for punishing mutiny and desertion. About the beginning of the late war when there arrived a number of his Majesty's troops in the harbour of Boston, immediately and without the least hesitation, the barracks at Castle-William (within the township of Boston and but three miles from the center of the town) were built by the province for the accommodation of the King's troops and were in the judgment of Sir Jeffey Amherst, when here, the best and most commodious of any in North-America. These were by the Governor and Council provided with necessaries for those troops, and furnished with every thing that by act of parliament was required, and even beyond its demands; and the like provision has been made divers times since, as troops have occasionally arrived here. And now again, upon the news that his Majesty had ordered troops hither, the Governor and Council directed the provincial Commissary General, that the barracks aforesaid should be put into proper order for their reception; and that barrack utensils, &c. should be provided with the utmost expedition, which was done accordingly. These are facts that no one can deny. But it has been said that the Council did not exert themselves for the provision of the troops in Boston, to which it is answered, that if they did every thing that by the act of Parliament last made they were obliged to, or might do, surely they did their duty; and are not to be blamed: this was the case, nor did they omit any thing within their department. By the preamble of the act it appears plainly that the public houses and barracks are first to be filled, and by the first enacting clause the constables, tythingmen, &c. are required to quarter and billet the soldiers, and in their absence or default a justice of the peace is to do it, they and *no others*; consequently if the Council had quartered any soldiers at any place, even in inns or livery stables, against the mind of the owner, he could maintain trespass, and no order of Governor and Council could have defeated the action. But in case there should not be sufficient room for the Officers and soldiers in such barracks, inns, &c. that in such and no other case and upon no other account it shall and may be lawful for the Governor and Council to order quarters; from whence it clearly appears the Council exceeded their authority in favour of his Majesty's troops rather than otherwise.—Is it not manifest, my Lord, that the Governor and Council had no right to meddle in the affair of quartering, aforesaid, excepting it was for the residence of such officers and soldiers, for whom there might not be room in such barracks, inns and public places; then and in that case and upon that account and in no other case, had the Governor and Council any right, power or authority to give orders touching the quartering the said soldiers: but this never took place, none were quartered as directed by said act, saving those at the barracks at Castle-William. This is the true construction of the Act of Parliament, which is a penal statute: and every penal statute is to be construed strictly. It never was in the intention of the Council to evade the act in the least measure, or to give in such a construction as would render it of no effect in this province, notwithstanding what the Governor hath most injuriously suggested to the contrary. This act respects his Majesty's troops either when at winter quarters, or when upon their march; or both; it is not to be imagined that the Parliament of Great-Britain when they made this act, had in contemplation, that there would be a great number of the King's troops sent to the plantations to keep the King's peace there, which the troops have no authority to do, simply considered as the King's troops, but only as part of the posse comitatus under the direction of the civil magistrate: but whether this was the intention of Parliament or not, the King has a right to send his troops where he in his great wisdom shall think best; and to resist the King's troops in their landing, on their march or at quarters, is rebellion and high treason; and it would be very unbecoming his Majesty's Council not to give them all that assistance they were commanded by law to give them.

The sentiment of the Council is this, that when the troops are at quarters in the same town where there are good barracks provided, these must be filled first. But the Council never was so absurd as to construe the act, that when the King's troops were upon the march a hundred miles from such barracks, no provision should be made for them on their march: in such case, my Lord, the same provision ought to be and would be made for them as if no barracks had been in the province.

As to the omission of duty, particularly with regard to the suppressing riots, mobs, disorders or the like, the Council can with truth say, it is not in the Governor's power to give one instance, wherein they have not exerted themselves to the utmost to suppress them. In proof of their having done so, they can appeal to their answer to the Governor, relative to a libel published against him; to the proclamations they have advised him to issue; to the orders they have given the Attorney-General to prosecute those who have been rioters, or otherwise, disturbers of the peace; and to the rewards offered to induce persons to bring them to justice. The Governor never laid any thing of this nature before the Council, wherein they were not as fond of having the transgressors brought to condign punishment, as the Governor himself, and of taking every legal measure to effect it.

Nor do we know an instance of any magistrate being complained of before the Governor and Council, but the Council carried their resentments as high against him as the Governor, and some of them much higher: Why then should the tenor of such officers commissions depend on the will of the Governor? which is what he greatly desires; and which will be the case, should he succeed in his desire. Such a dependance is quite contrary to the tenure by which the judges in England, before the accession of his present Majesty, held their commission; and much more so now, since their commissions continue in force notwithstanding the demise of the King. If there has been no instance since the charter of a difference in sentiment between the Governor and Council, to the present time, relative to the displacing or superceding any civil officer (and we don't know of one) what foundation can there be for the Governor's complaint, and the representations he has given, but what arises more from an unjust and ungrateful prejudice against the province, than a real regard to the King's authority? How he could write to your Lordship, that his informations to you were founded on the strictest truth and candour, is truly surprising; and to declare, as he has divers times done, that he never wrote to the prejudice of this country, shews what credit his letters deserve. If the Governor knows there are persons in the magistracy that have acted a part unworthy or inconsistent with their office, was he not in duty to his Majesty, bound to exhibit a complaint against such to the Council? and when he should observe any failure on the part of the Council to remove such persons, it would have been early enough for the Governor to represent the Council in the unkind and unjust light he hath done. It hath been the happiness of his Majesty's Council, from the grant of the charter till lately, to be on the best terms with the King's representative. There have indeed been frequent disputes between the Governor and the House of Representatives, but never, (that we know of) between the Governor and the Council till now. That it is so at this day, is our unhappiness, not our crime. Never was there a Council that have born so much from a Governor, as the present Council have born from Governor Bernard. How often have they been threatened by him, that in case they would not come into his measures, he would lay their conduct before the Ministry? How often hath he demanded answers to his questions immediately, purely to ensnare them, without allowing them time to consider the subject, or to assign the reasons of their answers? In how many instances has he demanded the advice of the Council on their oaths, relative to matters of no public concern, and altogether foreign to the true intention of their oaths as Councellors, and on which they were not obliged by their oath of office to give their advice, or to make any answer? How often has he upon asking advice, refused receiving it, because it did not suit him? And tho' nothing can be more absurd than to ask advice, and to tell the persons of whom it is asked, that it must be in this or the other manner, (in which case it is the advice of the person asking advice, and not the advice of them from whom it is asked) yet this has been very much his practice.

How kind and just would it have been in Governor Bernard, to let the Council have previously known the several articles of his intended complaint against them, and of his purpose (as far as in him lay) to bring about the most essential and fundamental alterations in the constitution of this government, that they might have had opportunity of answering for themselves and their country; and not be condemned (as he intended they should be) unheard; especially at a time when there was no House of Representatives to defend the province. Had he been what his station required him to be, the father of this people, he would have done it; and by so doing have had the applause of the King his royal Master, who delights in nothing so much as in doing justice himself, and seeing

vide Page 49. — 141 — 46 ; vide Page 266 Page 288 & Page 39. & vid pa. 163.
& vid. Arrival of Fleet & Army pa. 263. (1) vid Bard. & Commiss. Letters pa. 831. &c.
vid our Charter pa. 1077 & vid his Letter pa. 469. & vid Bill Sales 274.

all in authority under him, imitating his royal example.

It is plain, my Lord, that the people of this province, of all ranks, orders and conditions, (with but few exceptions) have loft all confidence in Governor Bernard, and he in them; Wherefore from the higheft fenfe of duty to his Majefty, (whofe honour and intereft is very near our hearts) and from a juft regard to this province, and to all the colonies and provinces on this continent, we moft humbly fubmit to your Lordfhip, whether his Majefty's fervice can be carried on with advantage during his adminiftration.

We have the honour, to be with the moft perfect regard, my Lord, your Lordfhip's moft obedient, and moft humble fervants,

Samuel Danforth,	Harrifon Gray
Iſaac Royal	James Ruſſell
John Erving	Royal Tyler
William Brattle	James Pitts
James Bowdoin	Samuel Dexter.
Thomas Hubbard	

The Major part of the Council.*

* Such members of the Council, as live in the country, and have not ſigned this letter, were too remote from Boſton to attend with convenience on this occaſion: And the veſſel which carried the ſaid letter, being to ſail within a few days after the copies of the Governor's letters were received, it was impoſſible for ſome of them to attend. vid. Page 611

AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

We hear that the Brig Suſanna, Captain Moor, and the ſnow Britannia, capt. Jefferies, were to leave London for this port the beginning of June. Capt. Jefferies, it is ſaid, has about 40 or 50 tons of dry goods on board, ſhipped by ſundry merchants in London, who have a mind to take the advantage of us, and have ſent them on their own account, conſigned to ſome people in this city. Capt Moor has alſo a ſmall quantity on the ſame lay.

BOSTON.

Tueſday laſt his Excellency Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Baronet, embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhip, Rippon.

Maſter Thos. Bernard, his Excellency's third ſon, Col. Hoar of Nova-Scotia, Capt Murray of the 14th regiment, Enſign Bertrand of the 29th, Lieut. Armſtrong and Enſign Burton of the 64th regiment embarked alſo in the Rippon.

Laſt Monday forenoon came on here the moſt ſevere thunder ſtorm we have had this Summer. The houſe of Captain Job Prince at new Boſton was ſtruck, by which a rent was made in the chimney, and a Negro woman knocked down, but ſhe recovered again in half an hour. The lightening alſo ſtruck a ſnow lying at Hancock's Wharf, and ſhattered her foremaſt——another Snow lying at the ſame Wharf, nigh loaded for Glaſgow, was likewiſe ſtruck, her main and main Topmaſt were ſo much damaged that they were obliged to be taken out, two of the people in the ſteerage were ſtruck down, one of them had one ſide of his head burned, the other had both his ſhoes ſtruck off, and one of his feet burned; they are both however ſince ſo well recovered as to go to work.—About the ſame time the houſe of Richard Cary Eſq; in Charleſtown was ſtruck; the Lightning went by the corner of the chimney into the garret, where it made a hole of ſix inches deep clear acroſs the partition, from thence it went down into a chamber and broke part of a partition; it afterwards went down into the kitchen, where it drove down ſeveral things——providentially no perſon was hurt.

Laſt Thurſday morning his Excellency John Wentworth, Eſq; Governor of the province of New-Hampſhire, ſailed from thence for Halifax on board the Beaver ſloop of war.

Tueſday laſt as ſome boys were firing a number of piſtol barrels, which they had fixed in a log of wood near Fanneil-hall, one of them accidentally went off before the rammer was taken out, and wounded Seth Billings, apprentice to Mr. Joſeph Billings, taylor, ſo badly, that he died next day.

We are obliged to omit ſome of our late Intelligence, and ſome pieces ſent us by our correſpondents, on account of the Council's letter to Lord Hillſborough.

This morning the fences, put up in the ſtreet near Liberty-tree, were taken down, and we hear that the ſmall pox is no where in town except in the hoſpital at New-Boſton.

The Merchants and Traders in the town of Boſton, are deſired to meet at Fanneil-Hall this afternoon at *four o'clock*, to receive the reports of the ſeveral Committees choſen at their laſt meeting:—Theſe reports being of the *greateſt importance*, it is requeſted, that there may be a general meeting.

JOHN MAUD,

TAYLOR from *Dublin*. (late from *Halifax*.) HAS juſt opened SHOP in King ſtreet, two doors below the Britiſh coffee-houſe, where he engages to make Gentlemens clothes laced or plain in the neweſt faſhion.——Likeways Ladies habits laced or plain.——He will work on the moſt reaſonable terms, and will take back any clothes that may happen not to ſuit.

N. B. Said MAUD has to let a good SHOP and CELLAR.

Speedily will be publiſh'd.
(NEATLY ENGRAVED ON *Copper Plates*)
TABLES OF TIME,
SECOND EDITION,
WHEREBY

The DAY of the MONTH, either New or Old Stile.	MOON's AGE.
DAY of the WEEK.	ECLIPSES.
Time of SUN's Entrance into the EQUINOXES and SOLSTICES.	Anticipation of the EQUINOXES.
	PRECESSION of the EQUINOXES, &c.

May be found for any Time paſt, or to come.
By GAMALIEL SMETHURST, Eſq;

To aſk or ſearch I blame thee not; for Heav'n
Is as the Book of God before thee ſet,
Wherein to read his wondrous Works, and learn
His Seaſons, Hours or Dais or Months or Years.
MILTON

To which will be alſo annexed, *New firſt publiſh'd*
TABLES OF SQUARE and CUBE ROOTS, &c.
WHEREBY

The SQUARE Root of any Number from One to a Million, or the CUBE ROOT of any Number, from One to a Thouſand Millions; or the BIQUADRATIC Root of any Number from One to a Hundred Millions; or the Root of the Fifth Power of any Number from One to Three Millions; or the Root of the Sixth Power of any Number from One to a Million, may be found by INSPECTION.

ALSO

The Method of conſtructing theſe Tables, ſo that they may be extended *ad Infinitum*, without uſing Multiplication, Diviſion, Logarithms, or Algebra

He gave us not this Capability of Thought,
And God like Reaſon, to ruſt in us unus'd.
SHAKESPEAR.

CONDITIONS.

THAT this Work will contain Forty-Eight Pages of COPPER-PLATE (engraved by an eminent Hand) beſides PRESS-WORK, to be delivered, elegantly bound, to Subſcribers at TWO DOLLARS each; the Money to be paid on Receipt of the Book.

All perſons who chuſe to encourage this Work are deſired to give in their Names, as no more will be ſent over than are ſubſcribed for.

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Taken in by JOHN MEIN, at the London Book-Store King Street.

JAMES JOAN,

Teacher of Inſtrumental Muſic, and of the French language, behind Mr. Barber's Inſurance-office, North-end, Boſton,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public, that he makes and ſells below the Sterling price, Violins, Screw-bows, and caſes, equal in goodneſs to the beſt imported.——He likeways mends at a very reaſonable rate, Violins, Bows, Baſſe Viols, &c.

Meſſrs. Mein, and Fleeming,

If you will inſert the following in your Chronicle you will much oblige your conſtant Reader S D C.

THE ſhorter Catechiſm as agreed upon by the Aſſembly of Politicians at Weſtminſter in the year 1688.

Q. What is the chief end of——all good Government?

A. The chief end of all good Government, is the Order, Peace and Safety of the *whole Community.*

Q. What are the Officers of Government?

A. The Officers of Government from higheſt to loweſt are the Servants of the Public

Q. What will beſt ſupport the Dignity of Government?

A. For all Officers of Government to do their Duty faithfully, honeſtly, ſteadily and impartially, not as Maſters but as Servants, not following their own wills, but to carry into execution the Will of the Public, which is contained in the Law.

Q. What is the chief end of all bad government?

A. The chief end of all bad government is abſolute power.

Q. What are the officers of ſuch a government?

A. The officers of *ſuch* a government are venal, mercenary, proud, inſolent, arbitrary, tyrannical, oppreſſive.

Q. What will beſt ſupport the dignity of ſuch a government?

A. Fines, Impriſonment, pillories baniſhment, ſwords, guns, bayonets, racks, gallies, gibbets, ſcaffolds.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Entered in	*from*
Sloop Sally, Atwood,	Annapolis-Royal
Sloop Charity, Hawley,	New-Haven
Sloop Molly, Luce,	Philadelphia
Sloop Hannah, Parker,	ditto
Sloop Fredericksburgh, Lurtey,	Virginia
Schooner Little Peggy, Watſon,	ditto
Brig John, Gray,	Maryland
Schooner St. Elizabeth, Wheaton,	Quebec
Schooner Glaſgow, Barnes,	Iſle May
Brig Polly, Mackay,	St Lucia
Sloop Commerce, Freeman,	St. Vincent and Anguilla
Brig Hannah, Jarvis,	London
Outward bound	*for*
Brig John, Gray,	Maryland
Schooner Hampton, Turner,	Newfoundland
Brig Diſpatch, Hindſon,	Jamaica
Brig Jamaica packet, Dinmore,	ditto
Brig Rebecca, W. Morton,	Weſt-Indies
Brig Young Hawke, T. Morton,	ditto
Brig Riſing Liberty, Cazneau,	London
Ship St. John, Hickling,	Europe
Cleared out	*for*
Sloop Newport, Wells,	New-Haven
Sloop Sally, Ball	Nova-Scotia
Schooner Two Friends, Pulling,	Iſland St. John
Sloop Molly, Luce,	Philadelphia
Schooner Polly, M Phune,	Virginia
Brig Molly and Betſy, Graham,	ditto
Sloop Lois, Alden,	North Carolina
Schooner Forteſque & Jean, Hoskins,	Grenada
Sloop Sally, Atkins,	Weſt-Indies
Brig Betſy, Engliſh,	ditto
Brig Suckey, Coleman,	Spain
Brig Lydia, Hood,	London

WANTED a Veſſel about Seventy Tons, any perſon having ſuch a one to ſell, may apply to Henry Lloyd, at Warehouſe No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.—Where may be had a few Hogſheads of choice ANTIGUA RUM

JAMES ASBY

Watch maker and Finiſher from LONDON, oppoſite the London Book ſtorein King-ſtreet, Boſton,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he performs the different branches of that buſineſs in the beſt and compleateſt manner at the moſt reaſonable rates.

Newcaſtle Coals,

To be SOLD by
JAMES M'MASTER,
At his ſtore on Treat's Wharf, low for CASH.
Where may be had a great variety of Engliſh Goods, Cheap.

I. Page 463 & at the Revolution. 4 vid. pa. 620.

LONDON.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.
The humble Petition of the freeholders of the County of Middlesex.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the freeholders of the County of Middlesex, beg leave with all affectionate submission and humility to throw ourselves at your royal feet, and humbly to implore your paternal attention to those grievances, of which this county, and the whole nation complain, and those fearful apprehensions with which the whole British empire is most justly alarmed.

With great grief and sorrow, we have long beheld the endeavours of certain evil-minded persons, who attempt to infuse into your royal mind, notions and opinions of the most dangerous and pernicious tendency, and who promote and counsel such measures as cannot fail to destroy that harmony and confidence, which should ever subsist between a just and virtuous PRINCE, and a free and loyal People.

For this disaffected purpose, they have introduced into every part of the administration of our happy, legal constitution, a certain unlimitted and indefinite discretionary power; to prevent which is the sole aim of all our laws, and was the sole cause of all those disturbances and revolutions, which formerly distracted this unhappy country; for our ancestors, by their own fatal experience, well knew that, in a state where discretion begins, law, liberty and safety end. Under the pretence of this discretion, or as it was formerly and has been lately called—law of state ——*we have seen*,

English subjects, and even a member of the British legislature, arrested by virtue of a general warrant issued by a secretary of state, contary to the law of the land——

Their houses rifled and plundered; their papers seized, and used as evidence upon trial——

Their bodies committed to close imprisonment——

The habeas corpus eluded——

Trial by jury discountenanced, and the first law officer of the crown publicly insinuating that juries are not to be trusted——

Printers punished by the ministry in the supreme court without a trial by their equals, without any trial at all——

The remedy of the law for false imprisonment, barred and defeated——

The plaintiff and his attorney, for their appeal to the law of the land, published by expences and imprisonment, and made by forced engagements to desist from their legal claim——

A writing determined to be a libel by a court where it was not cognizable, in the first instance; contrary to law, because all appeal is thereby cut off, and inferior courts and juries influenced by such predetermination——

A person condemned in the said court, as the author of the supposed libel, unheard, without defence or trial—

Unjust treatment of petitions, by selecting only such parts as might be wrested to criminate the petitioner, and refusing to hear those which might procure him redress—

The thanks of one branch of the legislature proposed by a minister to be given to an acknowledged offender for his offence, with the declared intention of screening him from law——

Attachments wrested from their original intent of removing obstructions to proceedings of law, to punish by sentence of arbitary fine and imprisonment without trial or appeal, supposed offences committed out of court—

Perpetual imprisonment of an Englishman without trial, conviction or sentence, by the same mode of attachment, wherein the same person is at once party accuser, judge and jury——

Instead of the ancient and legal civil police, the military introduced at every opportunity, unnecessarily, and unlawfully patrolling the streets, to the alarm and terror of the inhabitants——

The lives of many of your Majesty's innocent subjects destroyed by military execution—

Such military execution solemnly adjudged to be legal——

Murder abetted, and encouraged and rewarded—

The civil magistracy rendered contemptible by the appointment of improper and incapable persons—

The civil magistrates tampered with by administration, and neglecting and refusing to discharge their duty—

Mobs and riots hired and raised by the ministry, in order to justify and recommend their own illegal proceedings, and to prejudice your Majesty's mind by false insinuations against the loyalty of your Majesty's subjects—

The freedom of election violated by corrupt and undue influence, by unpunished violence and murder—

The just verdicts of juries, and the opinion of the judges, over-ruled by false representations to your Majesty; and the determination of law set aside by new, unprecedented and dangerous means; thereby leaving the guilty without restraint, and the injured without redress, and the lives of your Majesty's subjects at the mercy of every ruffian protected by administration.—

Obsolete and vexatious claims of the crown set on foot for partial and elective purposes.—

Partial attacks on the liberty of the press; the most daring and pernicious libels against the constitution and against the liberty of the subjects being allowed to pass unnoticed, whilst the slightest libel against a minister is punished with the utmost rigour.—

Wicked attemps to increase and establish a standing army, by endeavouring to vest in the crown an unlimited power over the militia; which should they succeed, must sooner or later, subvert the constitution, by augmenting the power of administration in proportion to their delinquency——

Repeated endeavours to diminish the importance of members of parliament individually, in order to render them more dependent on administration collectively. Even threats have been employed by ministers to suppress the freedom of debate, and the wrath of parliament denounced against measures authorized by the law of the land——

Resolutions of one branch of the legislature, set up as the law of the land, being a direct usurpation of the rights of the two other branches, and therefore a manifest infringement of the constitution——

Public money shamefully squandered and unaccounted for and all enquiry into the cause of arrears in the civil list prevented by the ministry——

Inquiry into a Paymaster's public accounts stopped in the Exchequer, though the sums unaccounted for by the Paymaster amount to above Forty Millions sterling——

Public loans perverted to private ministerial purposes——

Prostitution of public honours and rewards to men who can neither plead public virtue nor services.——

Irreligion and immorality, so eminently discouraged by your Majesty's royal example, encouraged by Administration both by example and precept.——

The same discretion hath been extended by the same evil Counsellors to your Majesty's dominions in America, and has produced to our suffering fellow subjects in that part of the world, grievances and apprehensions similar to those which we complain of at home.

Most gracious Sovereign,

Such are the grievances and apprehensions which have long discontented and disturbed the greatest and best part of your Majesty's loyal subjects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your royal repose, though ready to lay down our lives and fortunes for your Majesty's service and for the constitution as by law established, we have waited patiently, expecting a constitutional remedy by the means of our representatives; but our legal and free choice having been repeatedly rejected, and the right of election now finally taken from us, by the unprecedented seating of a candidate who was never chosen by the county, and who, even to become a candidate, was obliged fraudulently to vacate his seat in Parliament, under the pretence of an insignificant place, invited thereto by the prior declaration of a minister, that whoever opposed our choice, though with but four votes, should be declared member for the county. We see ourselves, by this last act, depriv'd even of the franchises of Englishmen, reduced to the most abject state of slavery, and left without hopes or means of redress but from your Majesty, or God.

Deign then, most gracious Sovereign, to listen to the prayer of the most faithful of your Majesty's subjects; and to banish from your royal favour, trust, and confidence, for ever, those evil and pernicious counsellors, who have endeavoured to alienate the affection of your Majesty's most sincere and dutiful subjects, and whose suggestions tend to deprive your people of their dearest and most essential rights, and who have traiterously dared to depart from the spirit and letter of those laws which have secured the crown of these realms to the house of Brunswick, in which we make our most earnest prayers to God, that it may continue untarnished to the latest posterity.

Signed by 1565 Freeholders.

April 27. We hear that Major —— Brown, of the eighth or Col. Webb's regiment, had a fall from his horse the week before last in the North; which fatal accident has been the cause of his death. This regiment is now on duty at Quebec.

June 3. Letters from Leghorn mention, that the French at Corsica, immediately after receiving their reinforcements, marched thro' the flat country where they found all the towns and villages abandoned by the inhabitants, that this encouraged them to march farther without taking the necessary precaution, when their whole army, consisting of 5000 men were suddenly surrounded by Paoli and his two brothers who immediately attacked and totally routed them, killing great numbers on the spot, and the fugitives afterwards attacked in the villages, so that very few escaped.

Letters by yesterday's mail bring advice that Paoli has had a general action with the French in Corsica and obtained a compleat victory over them, and made 5000 prisoners, who it is thought will be put to the sword, as the French put to the sword the inhabitants of the villages they passed through.

The French have lost by sickness, and the sword above 7000 men in Corsica.

A gentleman is arrived at St. James's who has brought a confirmation of the defeat of the French army in the island of Corsica.

It is said that the petition of the freeholders of Middlesex, with the names annexed, filled no less than 15 skins of parchment, which made a roll of an enormous size.

Frederick William Geyer,

Is embark'd for England, and desires all persons indebted to him either on book, bond or note, to make speedy payment to *Duncan Ingraham*, his attorney: and all persons to whom he is indebted are desired to apply to the said *Ingraham* and he will settle the same.

July 29. 1769.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

AT the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in King-street, on Tuesday the 8th of August.

4 Pipes 4 half Pipes and 16 Quarter Casks of choice New-York Madeira WINES, New-York Gauge.—Also SIX Baggs of unginned Cotton Wool.

*** *The SALE to begin at* 12 *o'clock.*

BOSTON: Printed every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (Price only *SIX SHILLINGS* and *EIGHT PENCE* Lawful, *per Annum*) by MEIN and FLEEMING, at their PRINTING-OFFICE in *Newbury-Street*, where, and at the *LONDON BOOK-STORE* North-side of *King-Street*, Subscriptions, ADVERTISEMENTS, ARTICLES and LETTERS OF INTELLIGENCE, are *gratefully* received.——All Manner of PRINTING Work performed at the most *reasonable* Rates.

Vide this Petition with the Preference Page 595